

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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No. 19.

AGITATION HURTS FARMERS

The first result of the newspaper-politician agitation against an alleged meat trust was made painfully apparent during the week. The hue and cry has caused a decided curtailment in the consumption of meats, packers estimating a decrease of 37.5 per cent. The result of a decreased consumption finally got to the class which would feel it most—the farmers.

While the demand remained normal or nearly so the packers took all the cattle offered by the farmers, even at the prevailing high prices. But when beef commenced to stock up in the boxes the packers were compelled to call a halt on production. Even a senseless agitator could not expect the packers to continue slaughtering at the same rate when the demand was falling off. For several days the position of the packers caused an over-supply of cattle at the markets, and as thousands of head were carried over there was almost a panic to sell, the farmers losing several hundreds of thousands of dollars in the flurry.

WORKMEN LOSE POSITIONS

Another result of the decrease in demand has been that the packers have been compelled to lay off thousands of hands, and the same fate has befallen many other workingmen engaged in handling and shipping live stock.

That the live stock raiser is the one suffering most from the foolish newspaper controversy is clearly shown by the telegram of the National Live Stock Exchange to President Roosevelt in which he is urged to hurry the government investigation, as the continual talk about it is damaging the interests of the farmers who have millions of dollars invested in live stock ready for the market and which cannot be realized if the wail of the sensationalists continues.

TRUST BUGABOO

While the national and various state governments are investigating the reasons for high prices of meats it is interesting to note that all packers, large and small, are in the same position, and that all are diminishing their output. The reasons which cause the large packers to raise prices operate in the cases of the small packers. The so-called trust is a big bugaboo, as every one in the live stock and provision trades well knows, but while the yellow press and criminal politicians are shooting at it they are severely wounding the farmer.

The position of the packers is shown in the statement issued by several of them and which is as follows:

"There is nothing to say and nothing to do until the legal details are taken up by the government representative. It is no small satisfaction to the packers to realize that now there is to be a fair and impartial investigation before a recognized tribunal,

and it is bound to develop the truth and reveal the unfounded character of a mass of misstatements that have gone forth and created popular disquietude. The packers welcome the fullest investigation and will give every aid to the federal authorities in pursuing these researches."

FARMERS MAY LOSE MILLIONS

A recruit to the class of rabidly inaccurate newspapers started this agitation. It did it for the one purpose of attracting attention to itself. It has succeeded in doing that, but it may be glad to get out of the lime-light before this thing is over. Its cry has been taken up until it is far-reaching and the accumulated result may cause farmers to lose millions of dollars on their live stock. The situation as to a combine ruthlessly raising prices is purely a fictitious one, but that fictitious basis will be something very realistic to the cattle raisers, who will lose a large percentage of their feeding investments because of it. This is the first year that the farmers have had a good chance to realize upon their stock, and it required uncommon nerve for many of them to feed high-priced corn and cottonseed meal to their stock. Just as they were about to make a reasonable profit this agitation was started, and now the farmers' interests are in jeopardy. Had it not been for this one misguided paper no one would have believed the price of meats unusually high and the farmers would have added to their prosperity. And, en passant, their prosperity means the prosperity of the country.

Repeal of the duty on cattle, hides, etc., would hurt only the American farmer. His is the raw product, and if it is brought into competition with foreign stuff it will decrease the value of the American products.

ABUSE OF THE PACKERS

The abuse being heaped upon the packers shows how little the general press of the country knows of one of our most important industries—the demagogic, fire-brand politician does not want to know anything. In these columns very clear, conservative, and reasonable reasons have been given for the packers' position with regard to the legitimate raise in prices. But it is well to further remind the agitators that the consuming public owe a great debt to our meat packing industry. It is because of the virile business methods of the packers that meat is selling as cheaply as it now is. It is because they have so perfected their operating departments as to incur not an iota of waste in the manufacture of the by-products that they are enabled to sell meats at a slight fraction over live cost. It was only a few years ago that practically everything but the meat was waste and in buying meat the con-

sumer paid for the whole animal. The packers have changed this by scientific methods of handling and the consuming public has gained immensely in consequence.

The continued agitation is proving a source of happiness to two classes of tradesmen. The one on the verge of bankruptcy is enabled to get out of business with a good excuse, and the other, equally dishonest, is taking advantage of the newspaper protection to rob his customers by charging largely inflated prices. Both classes are showing themselves in all sections of the country, and it is to be hoped that they will be uncovered in any investigations that are going around.

MISSOURI CASE OPENED.

At the opening of the beef trust inquiry in the State Supreme Court at Jefferson City, Mo., Mr. Hagerman, of Kansas City, representing the Armour, Cudahy, Swift, Morris, and Hammond interests, filed an objection to the progress of the inquiry. Mr. Hagerman, who was accompanied by Alexander New, said that he proposed to bring in question the validity of the state anti-trust law.

Mr. Hagerman said: "We represent the concerns which Attorney-General Crow charges with unlawful combination. We wish to proceed by an application for a writ of prohibition or a certiorari," he continued. "We wish to bring the law before the Supreme Court, to be passed upon as to its constitutionality. This proceeding is merely a fishing expedition on the part of the Attorney General."

Attorney General Crow replied, stating that the inquiry had been called for the purpose of learning whether proceedings should be commenced to prevent them from doing business in this state. Attorney-General Crow has received no report of the service of the subpoena on the Armours or on G. W. Waller, of St. Joseph, representing Swift & Co.

LIGHT RECEIPTS IN APRIL.

In addition to a total decrease of 78,781,728 lbs. in the weight of livestock marketed at Chicago during April, returns from the five principal markets show a heavy falling off in the aggregate number of head marketed during the month amounting to 252,300. The loss is in sheep and hogs.

The markets considered in these calculations are Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha, and St. Joseph.

Cattle receipts at the five markets for April were 474,000, or 35,000 less than were received in April, 1901. Chicago's falling off was around 40,000 and Kansas City's 29,000. There were moderate increases at the other markets.

Hog receipts for April were 1,127,000, a decrease from last April of 228,000 and the smallest April since 1897. All markets have had fewer hogs than a year ago, but the decrease at Kansas City the center of last summer's drouth belt, was heavier than at any other point. Sheep receipts at five markets for April are 517,000, the lightest for the month since 1896 and 175,000 below last year.—Livestock World.

ASKS FOR QUICK ACTION

President Wm. H. Thompson and Secretary C. W. Baker, of the National Livestock Exchange, wired to Washington resolutions adopted by the executive committee of the exchange at a meeting held yesterday. These

resolutions urge speedy action of government officers and are as follows:

Whereas, Sensational statements in the public press about the so-called beef trust and the causes of high prices for fresh meats to the consumer has practically demoralized not only the fresh meat, but the livestock trade as well, and has resulted in placing both the producer and consumer in a very unenviable position, the latter holding the stronger and more independent one, and

Whereas, The consumer, being governed by his tastes, his likes and dislikes and the cost of food, exercises his individual preference in the selection thereof, is not of necessity a meat eater and in the present agitation has as an individual almost been lost to sight while the producer of livestock through this great country has, through unwarranted sensationalism, been placed in a very different position. What with his light supply and high priced feeding stock as a foundation, expensive feed to prepare it for market, reduced and depreciated market values, and the stock on hand which must be disposed of however low they may sell, he is well nigh demoralized and can see nothing but disaster before him, and as every one at all familiar with the situation knows, upon his shoulders will fall this great burden of loss, and,

Whereas, This whole agitation is intended as a drive at the so-called beef trust, or in other words the fresh beef trust, which in the very nature of the business we believe is an impossibility and could not exist owing to the volume of the business, the number of people engaged therein, and the perishable nature of the commodities, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That especially at this time when we have such a light supply of meat producing animals, it is unwise and not for the best interest of this country as a whole to in a sensational manner agitate and demoralize the one industry that affects our whole country more than any other.

Resolved, That we respectfully petition our government officials to make their investigation as promptly and as thoroughly as possible, but with as little sensation as circumstances will permit.

Resolved, That we respectfully petition the public press to carefully consider the sensational statements that are being uttered, as the producer is entitled to as much consideration in this matter, as is the consumer.

Resolved, That the different livestock exchanges, members of the National Livestock Exchange are requested to take such action as they may deem proper, to endeavor to bring the livestock trade back to its normal channels and restore confidence, as in about 60 days grass cattle will be quite plentiful, and will in a great measure relieve the situation.

The Missouri case against the packers, the first called, shows an array of witnesses, who have "heard somebody say so and so," or "they believe this or that," and such like "evidence." Disgruntled competitors and discharged employes figure in the motley array of the "prosecution."

The national government case has not been developed. It is in good hands and the government officials will do their work well. The packers will help them in their investigation. There are indications that they cannot make a case that will hold in court. Advices from Washington say the suit will be filed on Saturday.

C. W. ARMOUR'S VIEWS

Charles W. Armour, head of the Armour interests in Kansas City, said that he knew absolutely nothing of the existence of an alleged combine or trust among the packers of the country.

"If there exists such a combine," were his words, "I know nothing, absolutely nothing about it, and if what is claimed is true it is very strange indeed that I have not heard of it."

"Now," continued Mr. Armour, "I am going to give a few reasons why meat prices are high. The dry weather last summer has had the effect of cutting down the receipts of livestock in the five great markets of the world to an astounding degree. We get the daily reports of receipts at Chicago, St. Louis, Omaha, St. Joseph and Kansas City, and during the past month I have had the figures tabulated for the purpose of comparing them with those of a year ago. The decreases in receipts are as follows, against those of April, 1901: Hogs, 225,000; cattle, 44,500; sheep, 154,800. Coal during the past few years has advanced from 25 to 30 per cent. in price. Pig tin, which a few years ago cost us 11½¢ a pound, now costs 28¢, taking yesterday's closing market for it. Salt has doubled in value. The lumber which we use to make our boxes has advanced on an average of \$7 per thousand feet. Everything else has advanced more or less, while the price of labor is either about the same or a little higher."

"Now, let us get down to the prices of meat and see who the advance is hurting. The retail butcher figures to pay for the carcass of beef from the sales of his chuck, flank, neck, legs, for soup bones, briskets, and other parts, and what he gets out of his seven short-rib roasts and loins from which the porterhouse is cut he figures ordinarily as profit. The round steak is, during ordinary times, figured in the sale expected to pay for the carcass, but during times like these, when beef is so scarce, the retailer figures to sell his round steak at a little profit in order to keep from raising the price to his trade who eat 4 and 5¢ meats. In this way the man of means who lives on prime rib roasts and porterhouse steaks, pays for the advance in prices, while the prices to the poorer classes are kept down."

MOST PECULIAR PEOPLE

J. L. Pennington, livestock agent of the Frisco, says:

The American people are the most peculiar on earth. When they are prosperous and happy there are always a few designing men who think they see an opportunity to take advantage of conditions for their own

(Continued on page 14.)

UNCLE SAM—"WHY NOT BE CONSISTENT, TEDDY?"

THE
BEEF MONOPOLY
MAKES FOOD DEAR.
—
DOWN WITH IT!
Theodore Roosevelt

TEN PER CENT TAX
ON OLEOMARGARINE
MAKES FOOD DEAR.
— APPROVED
Theodore Roosevelt



—CHICAGO NEWS.

selfish interests; and the country is full of demagogues and politicians, who are on hand at all times to inaugurate so-called reforms for the purpose of catching votes to foist themselves into power these principles of the so-called results to the men with the dinner-pail. They wish to give the impression that they are the benefactors of the dinner-pail brigade, and are at all times on the lookout for reforms that may ameliorate conditions. In keeping with these principles of the so-called reformers they have struck what they seem to think is a popular keynote that will throw to them very many votes, and have commenced a hue and cry against the so-called beef trust. And they have manipulated public sentiment, and brought influences to bear to bring the powers of the administration into play for the purpose of unearthing what they are pleased to assert is a crime and a combination to the injury and loss of the masses. Who are they accusing of this crime? Such men as Armour, Swift, Hammond, Dold, Swartzschild and other prominent packers of the United States. Gentlemen who are at the head of the greatest industry in this line of modern times. Men who have within the past thirty years brought the slaughtering, marketing and transportation of cattle from the primitive methods of those days to the almost perfect methods of to-day. Men who have made it possible to have such markets as Chicago, Kansas City, St. Louis, St. Joseph and Omaha, with all of their facilities for handling the livestock industry of the country, which amounts to millions of dollars per year. And with these markets established they have built up in connection therewith mammoth packing houses, refrigerators and the hundred and one auxiliary institutions connected therewith by which they can save and utilize and turn into profit every particle of the domestic animal. To do this they have expended fortunes in the way of experiments, and have devoted the best part of their lives in systematizing and economizing to secure the best results to them and to indirectly benefit the stock and agricultural industries of the country. To do this they have employed thousands upon thousands of men at wages that have seemed to be satisfactory to those employees, for the reason that history does not show that they have ever been subjected to any serious strikes. Those thousands of employees in all departments have had dependent upon them thousands of women and children; the proceeds of their labor have enabled them to establish happy homes and so educate their children as to make them good citizens of this great republic. Yet irresponsible politicians of both parties stand upon the forum of either house of Congress, and cry "Trust, Combination, Depression of the people, caused by the action of the so-called Big Six," and accuse them of perpetrating all kinds of crime in violation of the law; when these politicians have done naught for their fellowman but try to tear down success, so that they might ride into power upon the votes of their misguided followers.

Now the true cause of the present high price of beef is not brought about by the action or combination of the so-called Big Six, but by the natural conditions which for the past year have existed in the country—the high price and scarcity of cattle, the high price and scarcity of feed.

PROOF OF SCARCITY.

Another railroad official says: "I have recently been out over the country. I control the traffic of many hundreds of miles of a railroad which taps the best section of the middle West. I want to say that there are not 100 carloads of fat beef cattle to be found in all that territory we tap, not 100 carloads in all those hundreds of thousands of square miles. Don't you see how valuable the few must be? The farmers are simply coining money, especially those lucky enough to have a few head of cattle. A man came into South Omaha last week with one carload of steers. He went away with \$1,900 in cash, that sum representing the sale price of that single carload. And yet they howl about the beef trust and the packers reaping rich rewards. They are making not a cent more now than when they were buying cattle at 4c. a pound on the hoof.

"It is almost as bad with hogs. Send out

for a thousand hogs now. What do you get? a bunch of 6-month-old shoats. There are scarcely any big hogs to be had.

"It may be said that the high price of feed more than offsets for him the high price the farmer gets for his stock from the packers, but that is not true. He has a big margin left over. Let me cite a case in point. A farmer friend of mine had a bunch of hogs last fall and, becoming appalled at the heavenward trend of feed prices, he tried to sell them. He offered the bunch for \$450, but could find no takers at the price. Then he spunked up, determined to take a risk and began feeding them up. All winter he did this, with feed at 65c. a bushel. A week ago he sold the bunch at a price which cleared him \$625 over and above all expenses of the winter, feed and all. Thus his profits alone were more than what he asked for the hogs in the fall. That shows how the farmers can laugh at expensive feed."

COTTONSEED CRUSHERS' CONVENTION

The papers read at the convention of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, held at Dallas, Tex., last week, will be published in successive issues of The National Provisioner.

President Thornton's Address.

In addressing this assembly of cottonseed manufacturers I am afraid that I am placing myself in the position of the man who was drowned in the great Johnstown flood. Being a good and amiable soul, he was rewarded by being taken into the heavenly host. After becoming accustomed to his surroundings, he insisted on telling in detail to all who would listen to his experience in the terrible flood. His audience was sympathetic, with the exception of one old patriarch, who invariably left the crowd whenever our hero commenced his story of the awful waters. One day, becoming piqued at this seeming discourtesy, he asked one of his comrades who the old man was. The answer was, "Why, is it possible you don't know the old man? That's Mr. Noah."

So, gentlemen, I am afraid that in my talk to this assembly of cottonseed manufacturers I will find myself trying to teach those who know more than myself—trying to give information to those whose experience is greater than mine.

The first thought that occurred to me in thinking of this talk I would be expected to make was the duty of the cottonseed manufacturer to the producer of the raw material, or, to be plain, to the cotton planter. It is true that in the past twenty years we have made great strides in gaining recognition for a commodity which, at that time, had no commercial value; it is true that we took this commodity which represented no value twenty-five years ago and to-day we are turning into the national wealth over \$75,000,000, and so far we should not be accused of arrogance when we say that we are proud of our work. But don't you think the farmer has some cause for complaint when he sees the commonest of grease stuffs selling at from 50c. to 60c. per gallon while cottonseed oil, the peer of the finest greases, is selling at from 35c. to 45c. per gallon? Don't you think he has cause for complaint when he sees cottonseed meal, the finest feedstuff ever turned out

from nature's laboratory, begging for prices that are freely paid for decayed animal matter? Don't you think he has cause to complain when he sees cottonseed hulls, which rank higher than any of the hays of the day, selling for one-fourth of their value? To sum it all up, don't you think he has cause to complain when he sees the product of a ton of cottonseed selling for \$20 per ton, when he knows that its value, compared with the very cheapest of other feedstuffs, should be at least \$40?

I don't wish to arraign the cottonseed manufacturer for his past, for he was the pioneer who had to feel his way. We had to contend with uncertainties and prove our contentions; we were beset with sectional legislation, backed up by wealth and lobbyism. We did not have the wealth, therefore we did not have any lobbyists to defend our cause, hence we only had a market at 50 per cent. discount. But through it all we have lived. We have won out at every point wherein we have been attacked. Experimental stations, chemical analysis and practical uses have all more than fully demonstrated that our products have verified every claim we have made for them, yea, exceeded our wildest claims.

To-day, where do we stand? Not one claim have we made for this wonderful product but stands uncontradicted, not a single value have we claimed which has not been more than substantiated by the strongest searchlight of investigation.

If the above premises are true, then why do we occupy the position in the commercial class that we do to-day? Whenever a horse or a bicycle rider makes a new record he is at once marked up to a different class, and common justice recognizes it. Isn't this also true in commercial life? We have demonstrated our rights to a higher commercial rating, therefore it is the duty of every one of us present to demand this recognition, not only for the good and dignity of our industry, but also for the good and increased prosperity of the farmers, and producers of the raw material. The manufacturer stands as the middleman between the producer and the consumer. His value to the producer is to take his commodity and through manipula-

tion to place it before the consumer in the most attractive and valuable conditions. His emolument is the margin of profit between the two. If greed should prompt him to take more than the legitimate tithe, other capital comes in and forces him to relax his grasp and his profits go back to a normal condition or below. What should we do to place ourselves on a higher plane of values? It can only be accomplished by a unity of action and a thorough mutual understanding. Just so long as every mill stands ready to cut the price of its neighbor, just so long as they are completely indifferent as to the price they get for their manufactured product, if it yields them a profit, just so long will they be totally indifferent as to the price they pay the farmer for his cottonseed. But when the manufacturers of cottonseed join together and with one voice demand that they shall receive a remuneration for their product commensurate with its value, when compared with similar products, then the day will have come when cottonseed will bring a value in accordance with its worth. And I further believe that unless the individual mills effect this revolution they will have to step down and cut and let combines or trusts step in and take up its work. There is, or should be, \$200,000,000 in value in the surplus cottonseed of the United States, and whether the individual mills or the combination of them shall be the medium through which this great loss of wealth shall be given to the commonwealth remains to be seen. I would say it is best for the individual mills to work out this problem, but if they are not capable, if the stewardship is too big for them, then by all means let the combines or trusts have a try, and if they can give to us this value that we know is possible, then let us give them God-speed, for profits of the few must not stand in the way of wealth for the many.

The convention elected the following officers for the ensuing year:

President—Jo W. Allison, of Ennis, Tex.

Vice-President—A. H. D. Perkins, of Memphis, Tenn.

Secretary and Treasurer—Robert Gibson, of Dallas (re-elected).

The following governing committee was appointed:

Alabama—J. W. Black, of Montgomery, and Joe Bager, of Selma.

Arkansas—H. F. H. Eberts, of Little Rock, and J. W. Lawrence, of Marianna.

Georgia—W. J. Montgomery and W. E. McCall, of Macon.

Indian Territory—G. C. Bushnell, of Muskogee.

Kentucky—E. H. Ferguson and F. W. Maury, of Louisville.

Louisiana—E. T. George, of New Orleans, and A. B. Aikins, of Lake End.

Mississippi—J. P. Connelly, of Greenville, and C. R. Strain, of Tupelo.

Missouri—W. Pelt and Julius Davidson, of Kansas City.

North Texas—P. J. Mannering, of Terrell, and J. J. Culbertson, of Paris.

Northeastern States—J. G. Gash and C. I. Long, of New York.

Northwestern States—W. B. Albright and H. Bausher, of Chicago.

North Carolina—Tom Davis, of Charlotte, and F. K. Borden, of Goldsboro.

Oklahoma—J. M. Aydelotte, of Shawnee.

Ohio—W. H. Fields, of Cincinnati.

Pennsylvania—J. R. C. Boyer, of Philadelphia.

South Carolina—H. E. Wells and A. C. Phelps, of Columbia.

South Texas—Joseph B. Bowles, of Houston, and H. Caswell, of Marlin.

Tennessee—H. P. Johnson, of Memphis, and H. M. Murphy, of Covington.

Virginia—J. J. McNally, of Norfolk.

Florida—B. M. Lowrey, of Tallahassee.

An executive committee was elected, consisting of President Allison, Vice-President Perkins, A. E. Thornton, of Atlanta; E. M. Durham, of Vicksburg, and T. W. Madden, of Tyler.

Having performed these duties the association took up the social feature and resolutions of thanks were adopted as follows:

Resolved, That the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association hereby extends its thanks to our retiring president, and in doing so, wishes to express its appreciation of the ability and courtesy he has uniformly displayed in conducting our affairs.

Resolved, That the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association in sixth annual convention assembled, tenders its thanks to the Phoenix Club for the use of its hall for holding its daily sessions; to the Commercial Club, as well as the Y. M. C. A., for courtesies extended; to Hon. Ben E. Cabell, Mayor, and President Charles Steinmann of the Commercial Club for their addresses of welcome, and to the local members of the city of Dallas for the magnificent banquet and entertainment provided at the Oriental Hotel on Tuesday evening.

Resolved, That we will each and every one of us carry to our homes the most pleasant recollections of our sessions in the city of Dallas, and the courteous treatment we have been recipients of at the hands of the several organizations and persons named.

The selection of a place for the next annual meeting was referred to the executive committee with power to name the city at any time during the year.

The New Officers

Jo W. Allison, the new president, is from Ennis, Tex., where he has been in the cotton oil business for a number of years. He was born in Tennessee and is a graduate of Washington and Lee University. His first business venture was in Memphis, where he engaged in the hardware line. Later he embarked in the cotton oil business at Jackson, Tenn., and was for some years manager of a number of mills in Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi. In 1892 he went to Texas as manager of several mills in the State, and later resigned his position and built the mill at Ennis, of which he is now president. He is recognized by the association as one of the leading cotton oil men of the South.

A. H. D. Perkins, the vice-president, is also a Tennessean, and now lives at Memphis. He was a Confederate soldier and served as color bearer in Gen. Forrest's command during the misunderstanding between the States. After the war he went to Texas and was a planter for a number of years, but returned to Memphis and engaged in the cotton oil business and has remained in that industry since. He is a member of the Memphis Merchants' Exchange, and is widely known over the South.

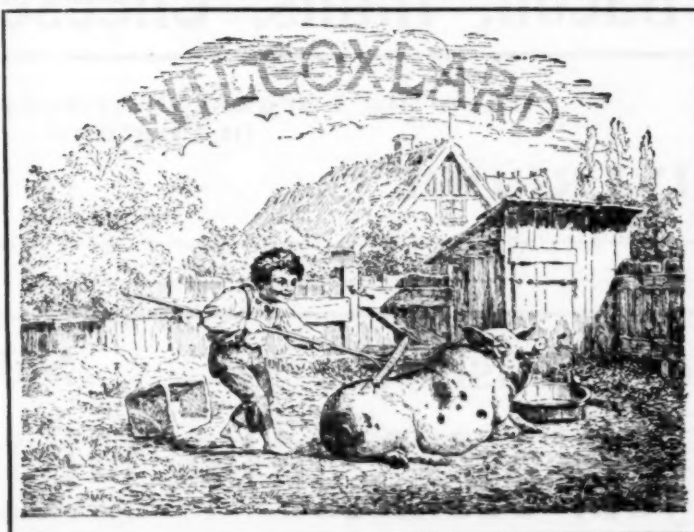
Robert Gibson, of Dallas, who was re-elected secretary and treasurer for the sixth time, is a well known citizen of Dallas, having lived there many years. He was the first secretary and treasurer of the association and the only one they have ever had. He is considered by the oil mill men as one of the best posted men in the South on cotton oil subjects and has had wide experience.

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STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

CHICAGO

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Chicago at the close of business April 30, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary G. F. Stone:

	April 30, 1902.	April 30, 1901.
M. pork, new made since Oct. 1, 1901, bbls.	47,845	61,608
M. pork, made Oct. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901	9,313	1,866
Mess pork, winter pkd. (old) 1899-1900	25	
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	23,949	32,740
P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, 1901, tes.		32,214
P. S. lard, made previous to Oct. 1, 1900.		
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, 1900, to Oct. 1, 1901.		
Other kinds of lard	4,014	8,369
Short rib middles, made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.	19,390,022	15,403,160
Short rib middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.	100,000	
Short, clear middles, lbs.	449,569	1,335,525
Extra short clear middles, made since Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.	3,353,939	1,530,180
Extra short, clear middles, made previous to Oct. 1, 1901, lbs.		
Extra short rib middles	4,237,086	5,903,765
Long, clear middles, lbs.	416,611	279,729
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	673,965	707,470
Sweet pickled shoulders, lbs.	2,270,105	1,920,993
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	43,116,757	39,236,078
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	11,773,501	12,260,567
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	12,533,841	12,036,861
Sweet pickled California or picnic hams, lbs.	9,957,196	10,174,993
Sweet pickled Boston shoulders, lbs.	3,093,597	2,364,759
Sweet pickled skinned hams, lbs.	15,649,058	18,958,965
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	9,597,591	12,506,489
Total cut of meats, lbs.	136,612,838	133,719,543
Average weight of hogs received April, 214; April, 1901, 226; April, 1900, 223.		

SOUTH OMAHA

Following were the provisions on hand in South Omaha at the close of business April 30, as reported to the Omaha Board of Trade and attested by Secretary L. C. Harding:

	April 30, 1902.	April 30, 1901.
Mess porks, bbls.	140	604
Other kinds bbl. pork	1,082	2,898
P. S. Lard "Contract" tes.	6,550	1,691
Other kinds Lard, tes.	2,037	2,082
Short rib middles, lbs.	122,020	2,894,895
Short clear middles, lbs.	822,018	1,221,391
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	5,262,558	5,657,839
Extra S. R. Middles, lbs.	2,172,418	3,452,978
Long clear middles, lbs.	23,063	23,394
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	1,076,996	1,030,907
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	1,318,627	762,560
S. P. hams, lbs.	14,522,038	13,642,285
D. S. bellies, lbs.	3,461,803	2,842,560
S. P. Bellies, lbs.	3,037,329	3,213,080
S. P. Cal. or picnic hams, lbs.	3,340,119	3,658,834
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,606,521	5,282,041
Other cut meats, lbs.	2,995,628	1,820,330
Total cut meats, lbs.	42,761,738	45,503,094

LIVE HOGS.

	April, 1902.	April, 1901.
Received	190,796	195,102
Shipped	27,081	52
Driven out	163,827	195,043
Average weight	228	232

MILWAUKEE

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in Milwaukee at the close of business, April 30, as reported to the Chamber of Commerce:

	April 30, 1902.	April 30, 1901.
Mess pork, winter packed (new), bbls.	13,776	4,744
Mess pork, winter packed (old), bbls.	994	
Mess pork, winter packed, bbls.		1,811
Other kinds pork, bbls.	2,827	2,435
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	239	606
Other kinds of lard, tes.	289	771

STOCKS OF LARD

The following estimates of the stocks of lard May 1 are based upon cable advices to The N. K. Fairbank Company and to them are added the estimates of former years:

	1902. May 1.	1902. Apr. 1.	1901. May 1.	1900. May 1.	1899. May 1.	1898. May 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	14,700	12,000	9,500	24,000	45,000	42,500
Other British ports	3,000	4,000	5,500	7,000	10,000	9,000
Hamburg	13,000	14,500	7,000	11,500	8,000	7,500
Bremen	1,500	1,500	1,000	3,000	3,000	5,000
Berlin	2,500	1,500	1,500	3,000	3,000	3,000
Baltic ports	9,500	8,000	6,500	5,000	9,000	6,300
Amsterdam						
Rotterdam	2,500	2,500	1,500	1,000	3,000	500
Mannheim						
Antwerp	1,500	1,500	2,500	2,500	6,000	6,000
French ports	2,200	2,500	4,000	4,000	7,000	9,000
Italian and Spanish ports	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total in Europe	51,400	49,000	40,000	62,000	95,000	90,000
Afloat for Europe	50,000	78,000	48,000	66,000	75,000	64,000
Total in Europe and Afloat	101,400	127,000	88,000	128,000	170,000	154,000
Chicago prime steam	43,378	55,574	32,214	84,252	144,201	119,131
Chicago other kinds	4,614	11,388	8,369	10,123	6,201	5,631
East St. Louis	130	1,367	2,350	7,000	15,000	
Kansas City	7,186	7,954	7,871	5,484	22,066	10,126
Omaha	8,587	6,357	3,773	3,944	5,595	1,496
New York	7,169	6,095	7,530	11,294	16,667	15,270
Milwaukee	528	2,210	1,377	6,778	9,751	1,081
Cedar Rapids	1,200	1,070	1,604	2,230	1,586	2,536
South St. Joseph	2,403	3,036	4,116	1,578	265	441
Total tierces	176,496	222,051	157,204	260,683	391,332	300,712

Short rib middles, lbs.	381,896	2,017,943
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	261,739	189,915
Short clear middles, lbs.	11,799	807,346
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	365,853	158,260
Long clear middles, lbs.	4,634	80,554
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	150,408	174,237
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	487,950	259,490
S. P. hams, lbs.	1,976,600	4,322,065
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	1,759,777	1,462,287
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	621,240	283,365
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.	417,400	474,045
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	281,450	564,900
Other cuts meat	4,422,750	3,715,655

ST. JOSEPH

Following were the stocks of provisions on hand in St. Joseph at the close of business, April 30, as reported to the Stock Yards Daily Journal:

	April 30, 1902.	April 30, 1901.
Mess pork (new), bbls.		
Mess pork (old), bbls.		
Irregular mess pork, bbls.		
Other kinds of pork, bbls.	945	2,206
Prime steam lard, tes.	2,137	4,116
Other kinds of lard, tes.	171	725
Short rib middles, lbs.	525,754	1,831,724
Short clear middles, lbs.	1,373,678	2,519,947
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	1,945,087	2,447,394
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	607,914	291,775
Long clear middles, lbs.	164,627	
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	626,838	629,491
Sweet pickled hams, lbs.	7,394,138	8,898,401
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	656,575	345,785
Dry salted bellies, lbs.	1,825,145	3,456,092
Sweet pickled bellies, lbs.	3,719,200	3,365,527
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.	1,376,459	1,942,416
S. P. Bost. shoulders, lbs.	486,489	519,357
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,903,428	1,606,892
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	4,588,646	2,740,430

LIVE HOGS

Received	130,087	134,285
Shipped	8,052	1,243
Driven out	121,959	133,026
Average weight, lbs.	220	225

KANSAS CITY

Following were the stocks of provisions in Kansas City at the close of business, April 30, as reported to the Board of Trade and attested by Secretary E. D. Bigelow:

	April 30, 1902.	April 30, 1901.
Mess porks, bbls.		537
Other kinds pork, bbls.	1,563	5,878
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	2,389	2,167
Other kinds lard, tes.	4,797	5,704
Short rib middles, lbs.	6,357,031	4,951,723
S. C. middles, lbs.	130,610	1,893,240
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	4,426,762	8,862,236
Long clear middles, lbs.		29,602
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	2,995,550	1,997,681
Dry salt bellies, lbs.	2,310,343	2,959,273
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	825,229	640,331
S. P. hams, lbs.	16,309,727	16,914,656
S. P. bellies, lbs.	3,360,377	6,194,057
S. P. Cal. hams, lbs.	3,640,859	5,828,169
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	2,942,225	4,130,179
Other cut meats, lbs.	3,748,147	7,409,841
Total cut meats, lbs.	47,046,880	61,811,048

LIVE HOGS.

	Apr., 1902.	Apr., 1901.
Received	157,601	297,670
Shipped	5,539	3,855
Driven Out	151,584	289,339
Average weight	194	207

CANADIAN EXPORTS.

In 1900 Canada exported cattle to the value of \$8,704,463 and in 1901 to the value of \$8,789,687. Since the Department of Agriculture encouraged shipping to South Africa in December, 1899, Canada has sent there: Preserved beef, 995 tons; boneless chicken, 1,000 cases, containing 24,000 1-lb. tins; boneless chicken, 27,000 tins, 12 oz. each.

REMOVAL NOTICE

THE NEW YORK OFFICES OF THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER HAVE BEEN REMOVED TO FLOOR A, PRODUCE EXCHANGE LABORATORY, 78-80 BROAD STREET.

AMERICAN MEAT IN GERMAN CANS.

Consul E. A. Man sends the following from Breslau, April 8, 1902: It has been stated in the press here, from what was said to be a reliable source, that in consequence of the law which prohibits the importation of American and Australian canned meats into Germany, American meat is now brought here in barrels, packed in cans of German manufacture, provided with German labels, and sold as German canned meat. Inquiries, on my part, to substantiate this published information have proved without result.

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Hundreds of Packers are now using The Ham Retainer in all parts of the country. Why not be up to date and adopt The Ham Retainer at once. We invite your correspondence.

on market than for some time past in stocker and feeder division. Demand for stockers best of season. Receipts this class lightest. All classes stockers, common to good, 40 to 50c. higher than low time last week. Heavy feeders active and strong, and in some cases 15 higher. Range of prices 3 to 5.55. Quarantine cattle sold 25 to 40 below best grades

PRESERVATIVE VINDICATED.

In the suit of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania against Jones, tried in the Quarter Sessions Court at West Chester, Chester Co., Pa., April 30th and May 1st, before Judge Butler, the jury acquitted the defendant, deciding that the use of Preservative is not prohibited by the statutes, and also that it is not injurious to health. As many similar cases depended on the decision it was in the nature of a test case. The State cannot appeal.

PRESIDENT SIGNS

WASHINGTON, D. C., MAY 9.—PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SIGNED THE ANTI-OLEOMARGARINE LAW TO-DAY. IT TAKES EFFECT ON JULY 1 OF THIS YEAR.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS

Provisions

Hogs continued in moderate receipt; their prices 5c. higher for the day. The products opened strong, soon advanced 5c., and further gained on pork, 10c. The changes thereafter were frequent. The entire situation continues essentially as in our review, decidedly in favor of selling interests. In New York mess pork advanced to \$17.75 to \$18.50. Sales of clear bellies, loose, at 10 1-2, and pickled do, 8 lbs. ave., at 10 1-2; do 12-14 lbs. ave., quoted dull at 10 1-4.

Cottonseed Oil

Very reserved offerings and a disposition to ask more money, on the general highly favorable fat situation. Demands are rather quiet; any start to them would give a better market at once. For prime yellow, in New York, 46 is bid and 46 1-2 asked for June delivery, with May delivery at 46, and 500 bbls. sold at 46. Some export bids of 45 1-2 @45 3-4.

Tallow

The English markets quote a further advance of at least 6d. and one cable says of 1s. The situation in this country continues very confident. City, hhds., 6 7-8 bid and 7 asked. Weekly contract deliveries of about 200 hhds. city were made at 6 7-8.

Oleo Stearine.

Strong; held at 13 3-4, and 13 1-2 bid in New York and 14 asked in Chicago.

LATER.—Sale of 100 hhds. city tallow at 6 7-8.

KANSAS CITY LIVE STOCK

Cattle receipts this week were 15,000; last week, 16,000; same week last year, 27,500. Cornfed fat cattle recovered loss of last week and sold fully as well as high time of year. Top \$7 against \$7.25 last week. Cows and heifers advanced 25c. to 35c. and brought as high as \$6.90. Heavy rains early part of week stimulated trade and more buyers were

and 75 on medium grades from the high point of year. The market shows about 30c. higher than last Monday and 40 higher than last Friday, low time of week. Calves weight 3 to 4.50, advanced 25 to 50 over last week. Steer calves \$4 to \$5; heifers, \$3.25 to \$4.

Hog receipts this week 43,700; last week, 44,000; same week last year, 90,300, with receipts practically unchanged; market closed the week steady, with strong tendency on good weights, but loss of 25 to 50 on pigs. Top for week 7.40, same time as previous week, and both high sales made on Friday. Butchers', 6.90 to 7.30; light pigs, 3.50 to 5.80, with extremes \$6; heavies, 6 to 6.75, with 6.90 high point.

Sheep receipts this week 15,500; last week, 12,500; same week last year, 23,700. Compared with previous week, native and fed Westerns declined 5 to 10c. Texas sheep fully 30 to 40c. lower. Spring lambs sold up to \$7; lambs, 6 to 6.25; ewes, 5.50 to 5.75. Colorado lambs, 4.75 to 6.85. Texas lambs, \$4 to \$5.65.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	2,373	15,513	2,862
Fowler	585	5,153	548
Schwarzschild	2,061	4,175	1,392
Swift	1,214	8,453	3,200
Cudahy	2,330	9,715	1,572
Ruddy	424	.....	414

MONEYWEIGHT SAVES MONEY

I. Cahn, of 456 Ninth avenue, says that during the high price situation the solution of a profit-paying business is in the use of a Moneyweight scale. It is equivalent to a register on the meats cut over his counter. He says the Moneyweight Scale Company has done more to assist the retailer on the road to success than any other concern of which he knows. Butchers are continually realizing the advantages of this scale and are adopting it everywhere.

MR. SMITH'S NEW POSITION

Melanthon Smith, after fourteen years with Nelson Morris & Co., of which the past eleven years he has had charge of the jobbing and retail trade of Chicago, resigned his position May 1, to enter the firm of W. C. Curtis & Co., manufacturers' agents of wholesale grocers and packers' supplies at 8 Market street. Mr. Smith has been closely identified with the jobbing grocery and provision trade for the past seventeen years.

RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
SATURDAY, MAY 3.			
Chicago	100	9,000	500
Kansas City	50	2,000	100
Omaha	100	7,000	.....
St. Louis	500	1,500	300
MONDAY, MAY 5.			
Chicago	10,500	30,000	18,000
Kansas City	3,000	6,000	3,000
Omaha	1,500	5,000	4,500
St. Louis	4,000	3,000	3,000
TUESDAY, MAY 6.			
Chicago	3,000	18,000	10,000
Kansas City	5,000	11,000	4,000
Omaha	2,500	9,000	4,500
St. Louis	2,000	5,000	1,200
WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.			
Chicago	11,000	30,000	13,000
Kansas City	4,000	8,000	2,000
Omaha	2,000	10,000	2,000
St. Louis	800	4,000	1,000
THURSDAY, MAY 8.			
Chicago	6,500	24,000	8,000
Kansas City	4,000	9,000	4,000
Omaha	2,000	7,500	2,500
St. Louis	1,000	5,000	1,500
FRIDAY, MAY 9.			
Chicago	2,500	19,000	6,000
Kansas City	1,000	7,000	2,000
Omaha	2,500	8,000	3,000
St. Louis	500	2,500	1,200

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The NATIONAL PROVISIONER

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO

A LESSON IN BEEF

The present beef agitation serves to show up the ignorance of the average legislator, the average "leading" newspaper and the average "intelligent" citizen upon industrial questions.

These people do not take the pains, when opportunity offers, to see how beef cattle are bought and sold, the difference in the quality and finish of the animals for beef purposes, the cost of turning a live beef into carcass meat or the source of supply and the demand of the distributive market for meat products which causes the abattoir man to "search the woods" and pay high for live cattle; neither do our lawmakers, press and people seem to even look at the market reports of the same papers whose editorial matter contradicts their market matter, much less compare these with those of former years. People just remember that beef brought a lower price at some other time and they expect it to always be that way regardless of the price of the live beef. If you ask them what cattle fetched when they paid thus and so for beef meat they do not remember. They do not even remember if the quality of the viand was better or worse than that under complaint.

The average newspaper, the average public man and the average citizen thinks that if a beef animal costs 6c. or 7c. a pound live weight the carcass meat of the same beast should sell at the same figure or near it. They either forget or never knew a lot of things.

Good beef cattle are fed with corn to finish them. Beef produced with \$1 corn costs a great deal more to put on the steer than beef built with 50c. corn. It takes many weeks of corn feeding and many bushels of corn to round up and finish a beef steer for market. This cost must be added to the price of the animal. It is cost of production. Beef cattle this last winter have been fed and finished with this high-priced corn. Some time ago the same kind of beef was produced with 30c. and 40c. corn. But would you steal the farmers' profit to cheapen the food of your selfish stomach?

Even cottonseed meal, that once despised article, cost the beef feeder as much as \$27 per ton this past winter. That was \$8, or 33 per cent., more than he paid for it last year. That enabled the cotton oil mill to give the farmer as much as \$16 per ton for his seed the season just closed. Would you throw down the poor cotton farmer for the sole and selfish purpose of getting beef a bit cheaper. If a beef steer, while being finished, ate half a ton of cottonseed meal, that

alone would add \$14 to the cost of his body as he stands. If you fed him fourteen bushels of dollar corn to force the fattening of him, that would add another \$14 to his cost of fitting him for your palate. That makes \$28. But it seems that the average farmer Congressman would rather produce retail meat conditions that would force a ton of cottonseed meal to \$14 and corn to half price—thus giving the farmer \$8 per ton for his seed and the grain farmer 50c. or lower for his wheat and corn—so that the stomach might fill up on lower priced meat.

The market reports of the daily papers, gathered by their own reporters, show that the average price for the bulk of sales of cattle at Chicago, Kansas City, St. Joseph and South Omaha was \$6.65 per 100 lbs. as the steer stood, or more than 6 1-2c. per lb. live weight. That was the average of the market for the months of January, February, March and April, of this year. It was the highest price paid for live cattle for beef purposes in 25 years. The best cattle brought 7c. to 7 1-2c. per lb. as they stood. The exception was furnished in 1882, when the price was much higher; beef then sold up to 14c. per lb. by the carcass.

A live steer is not all beef. When dressed and the heat out of his body the average good steer is only 56 per cent. beef. The balance is what the negro calls "innerds," head, hoofs, knuckle bones, tail, hide and a lot of blood and fluids which run away; also several pounds of moisture which evaporate when ejecting the animal heat.

This little problem is, in a sense, a rough rehash, but it may serve to convey an idea. Just look at it carefully. It is measurably correct: A good live beef animal at 4 1-2c. per lb.—the price paid a few years ago—costs \$72 if he weighs 1,600 lbs. He dresses, say, 56 per cent. of his live weight when all of the animal heat is out. That gives you 896 lbs. of beef. Finer beeves dress as high as 60 and 65 per cent. In the above steer you have 704 lbs. of waste—head, horns, offal, hide, feet and their bones, fat, tail and lost fluids. After taking out the hide and fat the balance will fetch you very little. Now take your credits. Take credit for the hide as it drops at 7c. per lb.—a good price in those days. This 90 lb. green hide brings \$6.30. The balance of your refuse will not fetch more than \$5.70 at the then prices. You thus get \$12 for your 704 lbs. of et ceteras. Deduct this from the cost of the steer in the pen and you have \$60 as the cost of the 896 lbs. of meat. Now add 1c. per lb. for killing, dressing and refrigerating the carcass at the union rate of wages. That brings the cost up to \$68.96. Add to this 1c. per pound to cover cost of transportation, refrigeration enroute, shrinkage before sale and the cost of selling and you have \$77.92, say \$78. Now divide to see what is the price of 896 lbs. of carcass beef at \$78 for the lot. It means much more than 8 1-2c. beef by the whole carcass. ~~8 1-2c.~~

Now take a 6 1-2c. live beef. This 1,600-lb.

steer costs \$104, or roughly, a third more than the cost of the 4 1-2c. steer. Then, for convenience, take credit for the waste at 33 per cent. more for this 6 1-2c. steer. You have, thus, a credit of \$18. That makes the steer cost in meat \$86. We will ignore the increased cost of labor, machinery, fuel and supplies, and just say the cost of handling and transportation are the same in both cases. Add it (\$17.92) and we have \$93.92, say \$94. Divide for the pound price of such beef by the carcass. The result shows 10 1-2c. beef, wholesale. Then 7 1-2c. live beef means 12 1-4c. beef in the carcass.

The market price of cattle shows the above to have been the prices paid for the bulk of the good beeves. The example worked out roughly shows what the slaughterers must get for their stuff without having yet made any profit upon it.

The packer and the retail butcher cannot sell beef cheaper until feedstuffs and cattle are cheaper. The question then is "Shall the price of the farmer's produce and his cattle be thrown down to secure this result? Let rural Congressmen think this over while their tongues are wagging."

THE CRUSHERS' CONVENTION

The Cottonseed Crushers' Convention which closed its session last week at Dallas, Tex., was noted for its harmony. There was very little excitement. The market condition of mill products during the past season has been such as to create good feeling. The oil mills that had enough seed for the season's run have done well. Oil has sold satisfactorily and other seed products have felt the strong tone of the market. The absence of certain leaders and interests was noted but the distance, the heat and certain formative business engagements sufficiently accounted for this. The attendance, however, was large.

A noteworthy feature of the convention just closed was the absence of resolutions beyond those of a complimentary character.

The buyers and sellers memberships have so largely increased of late that arbitration and classification have become the paramount issues. The crushers themselves seem to welcome some settled basis of grading for trading.

There was a disposition in some quarters to fix some permanent convention town and to make Memphis, Tenn., that point, but the idea did not meet with favor among the crushers themselves so the idea was dropped for the present. It is not dead, however, and will come up again.

The amended rules were finally passed as reported by the committee on rules, the only difference of opinion being on the 60-gal. barrel amendment. The suggestion of the committee finally prevailed.

As a social event the meeting of the cottonseed crushers was a success. If the old friction has been removed by the new amendment, that alone will justify this session. We fear that more work on this score will be cut out for the next meeting.

The motion of the association to go into the mill insurance business will be an important one if the final report of the committee appointed to look into the matter warrants the venture. Insurance rates are high and rising. All in all, the late convention at Dallas was gratifying to those present and to their industries.

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

Floor A, Produce Exchange

New York City

TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

THE SCOURING OF WOOL

The tendency of the packing industry is to bring its products more and more into the direct shape in which they are used by the consumer. Thus the finished product is cheapened to the consumer by cutting out the profit of various middlemen. This tendency is exemplified in many instances. For example, some of the most progressive members of the industry are now working up their tallow into soap, the glue stock is worked up into glue, extract of beef and digestive ferments are put up in packages to be sold directly to the trade, instead of in bulk to bottlers. By some, the blood, tankage and bone meal is converted into fertilizer products ready to be applied directly to the crops.

During the last few years some of the packers, instead of selling their sheep pelts to wool pullers have been pulling the wool themselves, and quite recently one of the houses which the writer knows of, has extended this branch of the business, and now scours the wool pulled off the pelts, thus placing the wool clean into the hands of the textile manufacturer, ready for his preparatory machinery. This saves the manufacturer the profits of two handlers, besides, probably, considerable freight. For instance, the chances are that the pelt would have to be shipped to the puller. There would here be the freight on pelt and wool and the profit to the puller. From the puller it would have to be shipped to the scourer, with the additional freight and scourer's profit added to its cost. With the packer doing his own pulling and scouring, these profits and freights are saved, for there is only the freight from the packer to the manufacturer, and this is on the clean product, whereas by the former method the freight was paid on the wool in the grease. On wools of 50 per cent. shrinkage, which is about the lightest shrinkage for such pulled wools, this would mean a saving in freight alone of one-half. Inasmuch as this tendency of the packer to pull and scour his own wools has asserted itself, and the advantages to the packer are so apparent, and some inquiries concerning the process have been directed to us, a few remarks on the process of scouring wool will prove valuable to the trade.

The wool as it comes from the pelt consists of the wool and the impurities. These latter are soil, manure, seeds, hay, straw, etc., which adhere to the wool, and the smut, wool grease, or yolk, as it is variously called. The operation of scouring consists in removing these impurities, and having a clean, pure, free, open, uninjured product. For if the fiber has been in any way damaged in the scouring, its effects are apparent through all subsequent operations, and it is impossible to make of such wool a perfect fabric. So that the perfection of a fabric depends on the very first step, the cleansing of the wool, and hence this is an operation requiring care and judgment, particularly as the wool fiber is delicate and easily injured.

The first operation is a mechanical one, and consists in the removal of the loose dirt, seeds, etc., as far as practicable. This operation of removing the loose dirt is now effected by our large packers who do pulling, previous to the removal of the wool from the pelt. This is done by what is known as machine brushing, which removes not only the loose dirt, but also the water soluble impurities of the smut. This is effected by passing the pelt slowly through feed rolls, above which a large brush revolves, while at the same time a copious stream of water is played on the pelt. After passing through this process the wool looks clean and white as it is pulled from the pelt, but it still contains the smut, which must be removed by scouring. The wool, however, is ready to be scoured without further manipulation. Wool which has not been brushed still contains, after pulling, all the loose dirt which, as has been said, is removed mechanically before the

wool is fed into the scouring bath. Inasmuch as the loose dirt may amount to from 25 to 50 per cent. of the total impurities, it is important to remove this as completely as possible by mechanical means to prevent fouling of the scouring liquors.

This loose dirt is then removed by a willow or some other form of duster. The willow consists of a rapidly revolving beater containing sharpened spikes in its periphery and enclosed in a box, the bottom and top of which is composed of screens. The top of the machine is connected with a fan. The wool is fed into the machine, and the rapidly revolving beater throws it against the top and bottom screens, through which the dust falls. That which passes through the top is carried off by the fan, while that which falls through the bottom screen is carried through an opening in the bottom. When the wool has been judged to be long enough in the machine, a gate is opened in the back which allows the wool to pass out from the machine. Care and judgment must be used that the wool does not remain in the machine too long, or it will become tangled up, which makes difficulties for future operations. Another form known as the cone duster has a cone-shaped revolving cylinder with projecting spikes, the wool being fed at one end and ejected at the other. This may or may not be connected with a fan. The delivery and feed end are both always open, and this insures a uniform length of time during which the wool passes through the machine. For it can remain in no longer than is required for the wool to pass along the length of cone. Hence the danger of matting the wool, which exists in the previously described machines, is removed. The wool as it comes from the willow is open, free from the heavy dirt and manure it contained, and in its opened-up condition is in good shape to come in contact with the scouring liquor. It appears so much cleaner at this stage than in its original form that to the uninitiated it might appear clean, but it still contains all the smut, much hay seed, etc., and a great deal of manure.

It feels sticky and gummy to the touch, and possesses quite a disagreeable odor. In its final cleaned state the gummy feeling has disappeared, as well as the disagreeable odor, although it still possesses what is known as a "clean" smell. The wool is now ready for the scouring bath, which feature is entirely a chemical operation.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS

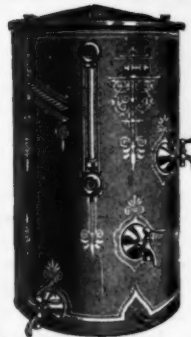
Standard for Water in Butter

EXPORTER, NEW YORK CITY.—In answer to your query regarding English regulations for the standard adopted by the Board of Agriculture, we have just received the published official statement concerning the standard for water in butter, which the latter must meet in order to pass as free from adulteration in England. We herewith print the regulation and comment from an English exchange:

This much-desired regulation has at last been issued. Notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upon the Board of Agriculture by representations from various sections of the trade for a long time past, it was only last Monday that anything definite in the shape of relief could be obtained. On that evening the president of the Board of Agriculture was asked in the House of Commons whether, seeing that the evidence of the butter standard committee had been published for some time, he could now fix a standard for butter. Mr. Hanbury replied that regulations would at once be issued under section 4 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, declaring that the presence of more than 16 per cent. of water in any sample of butter shall raise a presumption that the butter is not genuine. Accordingly there was published in the "Gazette" next day the following official notification:

The Board of Agriculture, in exercise of the powers conferred on them by section 4 of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1899, has made the following regulations: 1. Where the proportion of water in a sample of butter exceeds 16 per cent. it shall be presumed for the purposes of the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875 to 1899, until the contrary is proved, that the butter is not genuine by reason of the excessive amount of water therein. 2. These regulations extend to Great Britain. 3. These regulations shall come into operation on May 15, 1902. 4. These regulations may be cited as the Sale of Butter Regulations, 1902.

Thus we have it set out that after the middle of this month, any butter containing over 16 per cent. of water is to be deemed so far unlawful that the burden will lie on the seller of proving that the water has remained unavoidably in the butter. Practically this means that the trader must not sell butter as butter which contains more than 2 1-2 oz. of water per pound. This fixing of a standard will be very welcome to the members of the trade, as it puts an end to the doubts and inconsistencies from which they have too long suffered through the varying decisions of magistrates and law courts.



CROSS OIL FILTERS DO BEST

What other filters do well. They clean waste oil and drippings perfectly, making them fit for use over and over again.

Cross Oil Filters must surely have superior merit.

Nine governments have adopted them.

Their sales have reached 28 different countries.

They were awarded highest medal at Pan-American Exposition.

Cross Oil Filters save 50 per cent on oil bills.

Sold on 30 days' trial.

Shall we send one?

The BURT MFG. CO., - Ohio, U. S. A.

Also to be had from oil companies, engine builders and power contractors

DIXON'S
Pure Flake Graphite,
THE PERFECT LUBRICANT.
 Sample and Pamphlet Free.
JOSEPH DIXON CRUCIBLE COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

TRADE GLEANINGS

Swift & Co. are erecting a branch at Meriden, Conn.

P. Gallagher & Sons, Winnipeg, Man., will erect an abattoir.

J. E. Rhoads & Son, Wilmington, Del., will erect a tannery.

The David G. Whelton Co., Salem, Mass., will erect a slaughterhouse.

The slaughterhouse of Julius Hauser, Los Angeles, Cal., was destroyed by fire.

The San Diego Packing Co., San Diego, Cal., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated by Albert J. Morris and others.

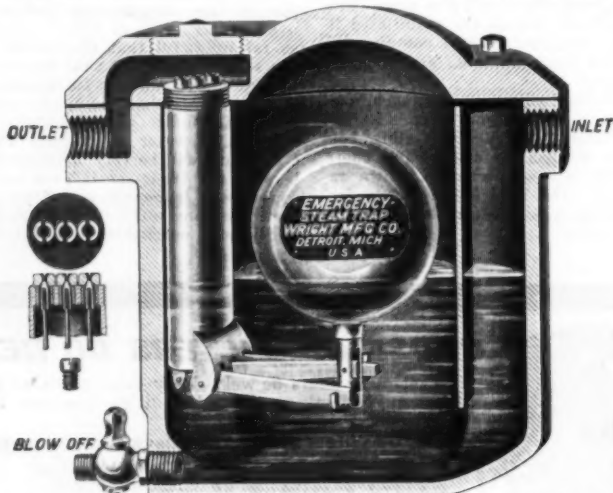
The Commonwealth Tanning Co., Hutton, Md., capital \$150,000, has been incorporated.

The Hoyt Beef Co., New Haven, Conn., has been purchased by the Anglo-American Provision Co.

THE WRIGHT STEAM TRAP.

The illustration herewith shows the Wright emergency steam trap, made by the Wright Mfg. Co., of Detroit, Mich.

Three steam tight outlet valves are employed instead of one. These valves are placed at the top of the trap as far removed from the inevitable dirt, grit and sediment as possible. The water enters, filling the trap to the center of the float and forming a seal of from four to six inches of water over the lower end of the outlet pipe, thus preventing the escape and waste of steam. When thus filled sufficiently to raise the float, one valve is opened slightly, if there is but little coming in, but widely in event of a sudden inflow of water.



One of these valves is equal to the task of taking care of the water under ordinary conditions, but in event of the water coming into the trap faster than one valve can discharge it, the water rises in the trap, carrying the float with it and opening the second valve sufficiently to discharge the surplus water, or wide open if necessary, and so with the third valve if the volume of water coming into the trap is sufficient to tax the capacity of the three valves, which is very rarely the case.

The discharge from each of these valves being continuous is very great—much greater than is possible with an intermittent trap. The action of this trap in emergencies is instantaneous. There are many uses for these

traps where the emergency feature renders it invaluable.

Attached to the steam separator, it will, in event of an emergency, such as may never arise, or may arise at any moment, save the engine from a disastrous and expensive wreck.

Attached to a steam jacket it will not only keep it free from condensation, but will instantly take care of the cold water with which they are flooded for some purposes, thus saving steam and increasing the capacity of the press. It is the only trap that will do this and not waste steam.

OLEOMARGARINE CASES IN PITTSBURG

The dealers in oleomargarine in Pittsburg have gained the point they were contending for with the pure food commission, and a different method of handling the question of prosecutions for violation of the oleo act has been put in force.

The wholesale dealers, who knowingly violate the law, have never contended that they were entitled to much consideration from the commission as long as the law remained as it is at present on the statute books. Their claim has always been that the prosecutions aimed at the small retail dealers were in reality persecutions and were brought more for the purpose of prosecuting the poor than for any good that was expected to be accomplished by bringing the suits.

This was the burden of their complaint against James Terry, and the showing they

made in this respect before the commission was the cause of his change to another district. Since Mr. Terry left the city a new method of handling the matter has been adopted by E. D. Miller, of Rockwood, who is temporarily filling the place made vacant by Terry's removal. Instead of beginning the action the moment he sees the pure food laws violated, Mr. Miller, in his visits to the different stores where products which come under the law are on sale, gives the proprietors of the stores a warning that they must dispose of the goods which come under the ban of the law and not purchase any more of a similar character. A second violation brings the prosecution, but so far this step has been unnecessary.

INSULATION

The permanent, lasting kind is what we want to tell you about, the kind that produces results and keeps them, requires the use of paper which possesses high non-conducting properties and waterproof as well. We have that kind and have had it for many years.

Just sold one million feet to the Lockport Cold Storage Co., Lockport, N. Y. They wanted the best. We proved we had it. Got the business.

Maybe you would like to know the names of some other big concerns to whom we have given the same convincing proofs?

Maybe you want cork, hair, felt or mineral wool, paints for pipes and tanks, preservative coatings, all kinds

Then Lythite Cold Water Paint surely is something you ought to know all about. It's fireproof and weatherproof too.

Good sized practical working samples of any or all of our products furnished free.

When you want good goods, write us.

When you want quick shipments and low prices, write us.

When you want information, write us.

We invite correspondence about Insulation and things that go with it.

Been at it for many years.

Maybe we can help you.

Address

Frank S. De Ronde Company
46 CLIFF STREET, NEW YORK

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products from Atlantic ports for week ended May 3, 1902, with a comparative summary:

To—	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week May 3, 1902.	Week May 4, 1901.	Nov. 1, 1901, to May 3, 1902.
U. Kingdom...	1,070	532	32,821
Continent	566	535	16,169
So. & C. Am..	63,800	125,100	3,529,968
W. Indies....	1,016	1,991	25,468
B. N. A. Col..	30	...	2,027
Other countries.	10	...	608
Totals	2,918	3,184	84,076

BACON AND HAMS, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom..	13,524,073	10,192,303	316,550,257
Continent ...	939,491	830,372	43,046,414
West Indies..	236,500	158,900	4,543,348
B. N. A. Col..	...	...	40,133
Other countries.	13,225	21,375	384,825
Totals	14,777,089	11,328,050	368,094,945

LARD, POUNDS.

U. Kingdom..	4,177,792	4,454,179	135,017,197
Continent ...	2,468,623	2,569,238	146,371,179
So. & C. Am..	395,595	243,900	11,430,015
W. Indies....	476,690	333,800	10,240,350
B. N. A. Col..	320	...	77,182
Other countries.	68,480	33,350	1,475,130
Totals	7,587,500	7,634,467	304,611,053

Recapitulation of Week's Exports.

From—	Pork, Bacon & Hams, Lard,		
	bbbs.	lbs.	lbs.
New York....	2,102	5,828,700	4,129,420
Boston	405	3,194,625	911,220
Portland, Me..	...	1,963,650	441,000
Philadelphia ..	18	1,644,081	567,059
Baltimore	370	351,416	876,373
Norfolk .....	...	...	...
Newport News..	...	...	...
New Orleans..	23	68,200	106,455
Montreal .....	...	424,342	76,563
St. John, N.B.	...	1,194,375	252,700
Brunswick, Ga.	...	107,700	226,710
Totals	2,918	14,777,089	7,587,500

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

Nov. 1, 1901 to Nov. 1, 1900, to

May 3, 1902. May 4, 1901. Decrease.

Pork, lbs.....	16,815,200	22,869,200	6,054,000
Bacon & Ham,			
lbs	368,094,945	410,223,932	42,128,987
Lard, lbs.....	304,611,053	316,422,220	11,811,167

CHANGES IN GAME LAWS

Changes made in the game laws of the State of New York by the last legislature were:

Section 1. The forest, fish and game law is hereby amended by adding thereto a new section 141, which shall read as follows:

Sec. 141. Wherever in this act the possession of fish or game or the flesh of any animal, bird or fish, is prohibited, reference is had equally to such fish, game or flesh coming from without the state as to that taken within the state. Provided nevertheless that if there be any open season therefor, any dealer therein, if he has given the bond herein provided for, may hold during the close season such part of his stock as he has on hand undisposed of at the opening of such close season. Said bond shall be to the people of the state, conditioned that such dealer will not during the close season, ensue, sell, use, give away or otherwise dispose of any fish, game, or the flesh of any animal, bird or fish which he is permitted to possess during the close season by this section; that he will not in any way during the time said bond is in force, violate any provision of the forest, fish and game law; the bond may also contain such other provisions as to the inspection of the fish and game possessed as the commission shall require, and shall be subject to the approval of the commission as to amount and form thereof, and the sufficiency of sureties. But no presumption that the possession of fish or game or the flesh of any animal, bird, or fish is lawfully possessed under the provisions of this section shall arise until it affirmatively appears that the provisions thereof have been complied with.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 3. Deer; close season; special.—There shall be no open season for wild deer in the counties of Ulster, Greene, Delaware and Putnam before September 1, 1907. The close season for wild deer in the county of Sullivan shall be from November 16 to October 31, both inclusive.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 25. Grouse; close season.—The close season for grouse shall be from December 1st to September 15th, both inclusive. No person shall take more than 36 grouse in an open season.

Sec. 3. Section 28 of said act is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 28. Woodcock, grouse and quail, not to be possessed.—Woodcock, grouse and quail, shall not be sold or possessed during the close season, except in the month of December, and possession or sale thereof during December, shall be presumptive evidence that they were unlawfully taken by the possessor.

Sec. 4. This act shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 20-a. Ducks, geese, brant and swan shall not be taken in the county of Jefferson from February 1st to August 31st, both inclusive; or taken in the night from one-half hour after sunset until daylight.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 23. Woodcock; close season.—Woodcock shall not be taken from December 1st

to September 15th, both inclusive. No person shall take more than 36 woodcock in open season.

Sec. 2. Section 25, of said act, as amended by chapter 601 of the laws of 1900, is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Section 26 of chapter 20 of the laws of 1900, entitled "An act for the protection of the forests, fish and game of the state, constituting chapter 31 of the general laws," as amended by chapter 611 of the laws of 1900 and chapter 606 of the laws of 1901, is hereby amended to read as follows:

Sec. 26. Grouse; close season; special.—Grouse shall not be taken in the counties of Ulster, Sullivan and Greene from December 16th to September 30th, both inclusive. There shall be no open season for grouse in the counties of Genesee, Wyoming, Erie, Niagara, Orleans, Livingston, Rockland, Cayuga and Monroe prior to the year 1903, or in the county of Westchester prior to the year 1905.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 33. Certain wild birds protected.—Birds for which there is no open season and wild birds other than the English sparrow, crow, hawk, and crow-blackbird shall not be taken or possessed at any time, dead or alive, except under the authority of a certificate issued under this act. No part of the plumage, skin or body of any bird protected by this section shall be sold or had in possession for sale.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 6. Traps and lights.—No traps, salt lick, or other device to entrap or entice deer shall be made, set or used, nor shall deer be taken by aid or use thereof. No jack light or other artificial light shall be used in taking deer.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 30. Plover and other birds; close season.—Wilson (called English snipe), yellow legs, plover, rail, mud-hen, gallinule, surf-birds, curlew, water-chicken, jack-snipe, bay-snipe or shore birds, shall not be taken or possessed from May 1st to August 31st, both inclusive.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

(Continued on page 26)

Sturtevant Propeller Fans

FOR THE MOVEMENT OF AIR UNDER LOW PRESSURE



Especially adapted for the ventilation of factory buildings, boiler and engine rooms, restaurants, kitchens, bakeries, laundries, etc. Manufactured in all sizes from 18 inch to 120 inch, with capacities from 2,000 to 175,000 cubic feet per minute. Arranged to be driven by belt or by direct connected engine or electric motor.

B. F. STURTEVANT CO., BOSTON, MASS.

New York. Philadelphia. Chicago. London. 187

PROPOSALS

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE STORES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., May 3, 1902. Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of June, 1902, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock a. m., on May 13, 1902. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores, opened May 13, 1902," addressed to Major D. L. Brainard, Commissary, U. S. A.

PROPOSALS FOR BEEF AND MUTTON.—Office Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Omaha, Neb., April 12, 1902. Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., central standard time, May 12, 1902, and then publicly opened for furnishing such fresh beef and mutton as may be required by the Subsistence Department, U. S. Army, at Omaha, Neb.; Fort Crook, Neb.; Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; Forts Leavenworth, Kan.; Logan H. Roots, Ark.; Niobrara, Neb.; Reno, O. T.; Riley, Kan.; Robinson, Neb., and Sill, O. T., during six months commencing July 1, 1902. Proposals will also be received until 10 o'clock A. M., mountain standard time at Fort Robinson, and until 11 o'clock A. M., central standard time, at Jefferson Barracks, Forts Leavenworth, Logan H. Roots, Niobrara, Reno, Riley and Sill and opened at posts by respective Commissaries, each receiving proposals for his own post only. Proposals will also be received stating price at which bidder will deliver fresh beef or mutton of temperature not greater than 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Information furnished on application here or to Commissary at post authorized to open proposals. U. S. reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or any part thereof. Envelopes should be marked "Proposals for Fresh Beef and Mutton," and addressed to undersigned or Commissary at post authorized to receive proposals. WM. R. GROVE, Captain, Commissary, Acting Chief Commissary.

Swift's Silver Leaf Lard

America's Standard

Chicago
Kansas City
Omaha

Swift & Company

St. Louis
St. Joseph
St. Paul

6

NATIONAL LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION

BULLETIN NO. 36

You have no doubt been advised that at the commencement of the present session of Congress Hon. Charles H. Grosvenor, at the request of this association, introduced in the House of Representatives a bill "To Provide for Federal Inspection of Mixed Goods and the Proper Marking of the Same," which is known as H. R. 6565. The purpose of this bill is to make it possible for the consumer to know what he is purchasing, by having the goods stamped so as to indicate whether it is all wool, or if not, then the percentage of shoddy or waste. There is no objection made to the use of cotton, waste, shoddy, mungo, etc., in the manufacture of textile fabrics, when the fact is made known to the consumer, and where fraud is not perpetrated by selling these mixtures as all-wool fabrics; nor does the bill carry any provision for levying a tax under the pretext of raising a revenue; consequently, no harm can befall any one; but on the other hand, just protection is guaranteed the producers and consumers of wool.

This is practically the stand this association has always maintained upon the oleomargarine fight. It has persistently endeavored to have a law passed making it impossible to sell this product for other than what it is; but this the creamery combine would not agree to, and it is only a question of time when the dairymen of the country will realize to what extent they have been deceived by the creamery trust and process butter manufacturers.

There are several classes of shoddy. The best is made from the sweepings of tailor shops and the emptying of rag-bags in civilized countries. The worst, which constitutes the greater part used in America, is from the rotten, castoff rags of beggars and the lazar and pest houses of Europe, having in them all kinds and amounts of filth and disease. These are gathered by ragpickers from the slums and alleys and sent to America by the shiploads, where they are purchased by a certain class of manufacturers, who, in order to take the curse off the name, term the stuff "re-used wool fibre." It must be remembered, however, that in most instances when tearing this shoddy to pieces preparatory to again weaving into cloth, it is found to be so rotten and dead that nothing is produced but dust, and in order to get two ends so that it can be spun a minimum portion of wool or cotton is mixed with it in order that it may be held together. The next step after weaving carries it to unscrupulous dealers who sell this production to laboring men, and in fact all classes of society, for "pure wool," thus getting for a suit worth but three or four dollars, more than three times this amount. To encourage such a fraud is simply putting the lousy rags of European paupers in competition with the sheep and wool growers of America, and robbing the American people who wear woolen garments by selling them stuff under a misrepresentation. It is because of this we are asking Congress to pass H. R. 6565.

To show the rapid increase in the use of shoddy in this country, it is only necessary to quote census figures. In 1860 the census showed that there were only thirty estab-

lishments, and the value of the products for that year was but very little over \$400,000. War created a large demand for woolen goods, and it is a well known fact that there was a large demand for shoddy in the manufacture of army clothing and blankets.

By the census of 1870 the number of establishments had increased to fifty-six, nearly 100 per cent., and the product had increased to a value of \$1,768,592.

In 1880 the census showed the number of establishments to be seventy-three, and the value of the product \$4,989,615. While the increase of factories was not so great, the increase of the product was as \$1,700,000 to \$4,900,000. In 1890 the census showed ninety-four establishments, and a product valued at \$9,208,011.

The total production of wool in the United States in the year 1900 amounted to 305,000,000 pounds in the grease, equal to about 107,000,000 pounds when scoured and ready for the manufacturer. The shoddy used during the year amounted to 74,000,000 pounds, and as each pound of shoddy represents, in the mill, three pounds of unscoured wool, it will readily be seen that it took the place of 222,000,000 pounds of American wool, or 72 per cent. of all the wool grown in the United States during that year. In other words, it took the place of the wool from 42,990,000 of the 61,415,000 head of sheep which are owned in these United States.

The bill in question is now in the hands of the Ways and Means Committee of the House, the members of which have been repeatedly requested by this Association to call it up for hearing. The Cuban question has almost

disrupted one of the political parties at the national capital, and conditions and combinations resulting from this unfortunate state of affairs makes it uncertain whether the bill will be taken up at this session unless its friends bring strong influence to bear upon the members of this committee, as well as the various members of Congress.

The National Association of Wool Manufacturers, the largest consumers of shoddy in America, have their agents in Washington working day and night to prevent the consideration of this bill which, if they succeed in doing, will indefinitely continue the supremacy in legislation of the rag baron.

A petition is enclosed covering this subject. We respectfully request that if you are an officer of a local live stock association, that you secure the signature and postoffice address of every member, and in addition thereto as many more names as possible. If you are not a live stock man, you are a consumer of wool and therefore equally interested, and we ask that you get the signatures of as many labor organizations and voters as you can. This should be done without delay, and the completed petition returned to this office immediately thereafter. The Secretary of this Association will gladly furnish any number of blanks or further information to any one requesting the same.

CHAS. F. MARTIN,
Secretary.

PHILADELPHIA HEADQUARTERS

The Philadelphia Live Stock Association opened new quarters in the Betz building, and a meeting will be held at that place. It is intended to make the new headquarters an exchange for members, where market quotations and other interesting information will be furnished.

MEAT TRADE AT NANTES

Joseph I. Brittain, consul at Nantes, sends the following to the Department of State:

Nantes has a population of about 200,000. It is an important port, and there is not only considerable meat consumed by the permanent residents of the city, but also by the vessels lying in the harbor.

All livestock and dressed meat brought into Nantes must first be taken to the city abattoir, or slaughterhouse, where it is inspected. The inspection staff consists of a director and two assistants, the former being an experienced veterinary surgeon. When any dispute arises as to the acceptance or rejection of meat, the matter is referred to the director, whose decision is final. Inspection is free.

The sale of mule and horse meat is confined to special shops, of which there are five in Nantes. Pork is also sold in separate shops. In addition to the animals slaughtered in the city, there is a large quantity of meat dressed in the country and brought here; in 1901, this amounted to the following:

Beef, 2,110,871 lbs.; veal and mutton, 465,557 lbs.; lamb, 11,121 lbs.; lard, 245,960 lbs.; dressed hogs, 15,000 head.

Upon this class of meat the city imposes the following octroi taxes per 100 kilograms (220 pounds):

	Francs.
Beef	13=2.50
Sheep and calves	14= 2.70
Pork	11= 2.12

There is also an additional duty collected by the city, amounting to 6 francs (38.6c.) per 100 kilograms for beef and 20 francs (\$3.86) per 100 kilograms for pork.

Fresh meats retail at the following rates:

	Cts. per lb.
Beef	10@45
Pork	16@26
Veal	12@28
Mutton	12@25

Meat is delivered by boys employed in the various shops, who in the morning, go about the city soliciting orders. The American meat wagon is unknown here. The shops are arranged very much as in the United States. Some of them have refrigerators, but many have no way of preserving the meat. On account of the sea air, meat does not spoil as quickly as in many parts of America; there are also very few flies to contaminate it.

Fowls are not on sale in the meat shops; they are sold in the market or are delivered at the door.

Of meat imported from other countries, there may be mentioned the large quantity of cured hams from England. These hams retail at about 28c. per pound. Certainly, American hams could be sold to the consumer at a lower price.

The director of the abattoir, M. Louis Pingrie, is agitating the building of a cold storage plant in connection with that establishment.

CHANGES IN GAME LAWS.

(Continued from page 23.)

Sec. 24. Woodcock; close season; special.—Woodcock shall not be taken in the counties of Ulster and Greene, from December 16th to September 30th, both inclusive; in the county of Rensselaer from December 1st to September 30th, both inclusive.

Sec. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

Sec. 12. Black and gray squirrels.—The close season for black and gray squirrels shall be from December 16th to September 15th, both inclusive.

Sec. 12-a. Black and gray squirrels; special.—The close season for black and gray squirrels in Greene county shall be from December 16th to September 30th, and in Rensselaer county from December 1st to September 30th, both inclusive.

Sec. 2. Section 27 of said act is hereby repealed.

PURE FOOD LAWS IN MEXICO

Consul W. W. Canada transmits from Veracruz, April 8, 1902, a newspaper clipping quoting a decree of the Mexican Government in regard to the pure food supply, which is made a part of the sanitary code. The decree reads in part:

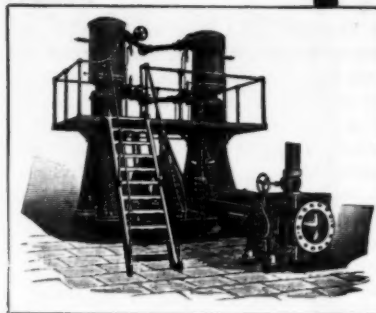
Art. 8. The only substance sold under the name of butter shall be the fat extracted from pure milk drawn from healthy animals and prepared in such manner that it shall not contain more than 5 per cent. of water and at the most 2.5 per cent. of the other components of milk. Nevertheless, the addition of salt (chloride of sodium), when the article is sold as salted butter, and of some inoffensive coloring matter shall be permitted.

Art. 9. Other alimentary fats which, owing to their resemblance to butter, have been palmed off in its stead, must be sold under the name of margarin or some other name indicating their source and composition, and subject to the rules laid down in the sanitary code for their manufacture and sale.

Art. 10. The receptacles containing these products and the wrappings in which they are delivered to the purchaser shall be inscribed with the name under which they are sold, in legible characters of at least 1 centimeter (0.39 in.) in height.

Art. 14. In the preparation of provisions containing lard, the pure lard of hogs shall be employed.

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PORK PACKING

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places compared with last year, as follows:

March 1 to April 30— 1902.	1901.
Chicago	1,050,000
Kansas City	300,000
Omaha	355,000
St. Louis	175,000
St. Joseph, Mo.	246,500
Indianapolis	128,000
Milwaukee, Wis.	21,000
Cudahy, Wis.	47,700
Cincinnati	67,000
Ottumwa, Iowa.	65,000
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	49,800
Sioux City, Ia.	132,000
St. Paul, Minn.	92,000
Louisville, Ky.	36,000
Cleveland, O.	60,000
Detroit, Mich.	43,000
Wichita, Kan.	16,000
Nebraska City, Neb.	35,000
Bloomington, Ill.	12,000
Above and all other. .	3,080,000
	3,430,000

—Price Current.

TRADE-MARKS

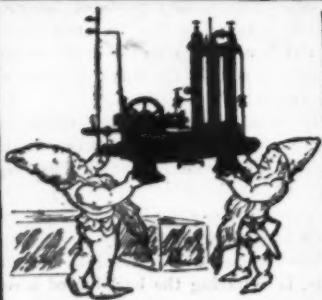
38,161. Certain Named Food Products. Siegel-Cooper Co., New York, N. Y. Filed Feb. 25, 1902. Essential feature: The word "Fountain." Used since Jan. 2, 1902.

38,168. Laundry Soap. Maple City Soap Works, Monmouth, Ill. Filed Nov. 12, 1901. Essential feature: The words "Hard Maple". Used since March 1, 1893.

38,169. Cake-Soap, Washing Powder and Washing Fluid. William B. Reed, Philadelphia, Pa. Filed Dec. 31, 1901. Essential feature: The word "Household." Used since Nov., 1891.

38,170. Cleaning Preparation. P. Orr & Sons, Madras, India, and London, Eng. Filed Mar. 22, 1902. Essential feature: The word "Orite." Used since Sept. 11, 1901.

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ICE AND REFRIGERATION

C. H. Hoover, Auburn, Cal., will erect a creamery.

The Star Cheese Co., Cumberland, Wis., has been incorporated.

Wm. Hardy, Union Grove, Wis., will erect a condensed milk plant.

Scoville, Browne & Co., Wellsville, N. Y., are erecting cold storage plant.

The Jasper Creamery Co., Jasper, Minn., capital \$2,700, has been formed.

The Southwestern Ice Co., Joplin, Mo., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

The Warners Creamery Association, Warners, N. Y., capital \$2,500, has been incorporated.

The new Knickerbocker Ice Co., Philadelphia, Pa., capital \$50,000, has been incorporated.

The Crystal Springs Creamery Co., Darlington, Wis., capital \$1,500, has been incorporated.

The Grand Junction Ice & Cold Storage Co., Grand Junction, Colo., capital, \$20,000, has been organized.

The Keeley Ice Co., Chicago, Ill., capital \$65,000, has been incorporated by E. M. Keelley and others.

The Wapsie Cheese Factory, Princeton, Ia., capital \$10,000, has been incorporated by L. W. and C. A. Pope.

The United States Milk Food Co., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., capital \$5,000,000, has been incorporated.

The Martin's Ferry Ice & Supply Co., Martin's Ferry, W. Va., has been organized by J. C. McKinley and H. G. Bowles.

The New York and New Jersey Plate Ice Co., 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., capital, \$200,000, has been incorporated.

The Citizen's Mutual Ice Supply Co., Milwaukee, Wis., capital \$60,000, has been organized by Joseph Ornstein, Third and Wells streets, and others.

The Waynesboro Ice & Electric Co., Waynesboro, Miss., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by J. P. Wetherbee, J. R. Huggins and E. F. Ballard.

The Citizens' Mutual Ice Supply Co., Milwaukee, Wis., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by Joseph Ornstein, J. J. Heins, F. Lux and others.

CHICAGO REAL ESTATE DEAL.

The largest single transaction in vacant manufacturing property in the history of Chicago has just been closed. John A. Spoor, at the head of a syndicate of capitalists who are closely allied with the Union Stockyards Company, has purchased from the Robbins estate the large acre tract lying just north of the stockyards and bounded by 35th street

on the north and 39th street on the south, Morgan street on the east and Ashland avenue on the west, for \$900,000 and will immediately place the property on the market with a view to its development for manufacturing sites. The transaction was negotiated by W. D. Kerfoot & Co. The syndicate was organized by John A. Spoor, president of the Junction Railways and Union Stockyards Company, and associated with him in the ownership of the property are J. Ogden Armour, R. Fitzgerald and A. G. Leonard, of Chicago. Nathaniel Thayer, E. N. Foos and Frederick H. Prince, of Boston, and W. D. Guthrie, of Seward, Guthrie & Morowitz, attorneys, and others. Title will be taken by James Miles, who will convey it to Mr. Spoor and F. S. Winston, who will act as trustees for the syndicate.

PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.

Memberships have been sold at \$475.

Visitors: J. A. Byxby, Thomas Wiles, K. B. Stoddart, London; J. Rank, J. V. Rank, Hull, Eng.; W. A. Major, A. M. Gee, Montreal; W. H. Miller, Kansas City; Thornton Lewis, Cincinnati; H. F. Douglass, Montreal; T. J. Sadler, Montreal; Charles Requa, Havana.

New Members: W. W. Cargill, Charles L. Cutler, Wm. F. Brill, Walter H. Kobbe, John Washburn.

Proposed for Membership: Charles Ernst Proctor, corn merchant, Liverpool, Eng.

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(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

Weekly Review

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or mace, and hogs by the cwt.

Despite Occasional Small Reactions the Tone is Decidedly Confident—Hog Receipts Continue Moderate—Stocks of the Products Probably Further Reduced—Steady Fine Movement to Europe—Home Consumption Liberal

While the hog products markets have had occasional reactions to easier prices, on the disposition of outsiders to take profits or with efforts made to get control of the outside stuff, there has been no doubt at any time on the part of the larger operators of ultimately higher prices. At this writing the tendency is sharply upward. The entire situation has exceptional merit in the statistical positions and the fact that home consumption of the general hog products is not abated, despite the talk of fall prices, while it is doubted that Europe has diverted consumption from them in a material degree. All competitive food products show about as much increase over value, as compared with ordinary seasons, and there would seem to be no reason for abated use of hog products at around current prices. Indeed the expectation is that consumers will readily follow the market up in the event of a further influence from the lessened hog supply. And the hog supplies have been a surprise latterly, even to those traders who had counted upon their showing a falling off. Usually as the farmers finish with their spring farm work they have a large accumulated hog supply to market. This year the movement has been steadily moderate for some few days; there is implied that the hogs are not back to come forward. Farmers have had no reason to complain over the prices of the swine, and there has seemingly been no especial effort among them to force conditions. The packers are ready buyers of the hogs and in their competition for them to replenish their stocks of the products, there has been no attempted bearing down of prices. It would seem as if the calculations of lighter hog supplies for the summer months, than last year, were likely to prove correct.

It is clear that the productions now will not permit the making of accumulations; indeed that the late held stock is being steadily drawn upon. The situation, therefore, rests upon substantial grounds.

The outside speculators are now, however, not in for a long pull; while they come in more generally for investment they scare easily on small reactions, and are satisfied with light profits. Prices stand so much higher than in ordinary seasons that naturally the investor is shy, yet at the same time the larger dealers can see no reason for abated confidence, and regard the future as very promising for even better figures. The out-turn of lard is steadily less than last year at this time, not only from fewer hogs than then, but because of light averages. The entire stock of hog products, covering lard and all meats, was at the beginning of the month hardly 3,000,000 lbs. larger than in last year at the same time. Of course prices are now materially higher than then, but in the summer months then the advantage was increasing with the sellers, and consumption then of meats was exceptionally large. The export movements just now of lard and meats are well up to those at the same time last year, the distribution to the home points of about equal volume, while the receipts of hogs are less than then. The moderate excess of stocks as compared with last year, therefore, is steadily disappearing, and on the prospective hog supplies the belief is that

ultimately the statistical positions of all hog products will be more in favor of selling interests than through the corresponding time of last year.

The world's visible supply of lard showed small decrease in continental markets and a slight gain only in United Kingdom sources, and the general supply shows that it is disappearing more quickly than last year.

The hog products do not sympathize as markedly with grain as ordinarily, because of their own merits and the ability to easily put the market for them higher at any time. Corn, although it has had frequent violent changes in prices, yet on the whole, for the week, has not lost much; indeed, at this writing it has a tendency to even better figures.

The labor troubles at the coal mines are not regarded with much apprehension; of course, if there should be developments there other than expected an effect would follow upon hog products.

There have been stronger markets this week for all associated products. The advance in pure lard is beginning to start activity in the compounds, and the consumption of cotton oil and oleo. stearine is greater, while the prices of these products are stronger, and for oleo. stearine a further advance made, through the combined influence of diminished fat collections. Tallow has also gone up in price, on the present and prospective supplies of it, and the probabilities of shorter supplies to the United Kingdom and continental points from sources which they usually chiefly rely upon.

In New York the continent shippers are moderate buyers of refined lard; there is little doing by English shippers in steam lard; out of about 500 to 600 tcs. lard produced here weekly, covering steam and No. 1, England takes regularly about 400 tcs. The city cutters have found a slow sale for bellies this week, and they offer them at a decline of $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢, notwithstanding the fact that hogs cost high and concessions on productions can hardly be afforded; pickled hams and shoulders hold up well.

BEEF.—Excited conditions continue with further sharp advances in prices by reason of scant supplies, while demands continue from England and home sources. Sales of 150 tcs. city extra India mess at \$26; now \$27@28 asked; barreled quoted at \$17 for family; \$16 for packet, and \$13 for mess.

Exports from the Atlantic ports last week: 2,918 bbls. pork; 7,587,500 lbs. lard; 14,777,089 lbs. meats; corresponding week last year: 3,184 bbls. pork; 7,634,467 lbs. lard; 11,328,050 lbs. meats.

Sales in New York for the week to present writing: 500 bbls. mess pork at \$17.50@ \$18.25; 250 bbls. city family, do, at \$19@ \$19.50; 475 bbls. short, clear, do, at \$18@ \$20.50; western steam lard, \$10.52; 450 tcs. city lard at \$9.00@ \$10.25. Compound lard, $\frac{3}{4}$ ¢ car lots; $\frac{8}{16}$ ¢ for jobbing quantities; 2,500 loose pickled shoulders at $\frac{8}{16}$ ¢@ $\frac{9}{16}$ ¢; 4,800 loose pickled hams at $11\frac{1}{2}$ @ $12\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 49,000 lbs. pickled bellies, all weights, at $10\frac{1}{4}$ @ $10\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; now offered at $10\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ for 12 to 14-lb. av.; 3,000 loose green hams at $11\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; 4,000 green bellies at $10\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

MAY GET ARGENTINE MEAT.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, suggesting the desirability of augmenting the food supply in view of the prospective short supplies of beef, the president of the Board of Agriculture, R. W. Hanbury, said the government could not remove the restrictions placed on the importation of Canadian store cattle, but possibly Argentine beasts might be admitted on the same conditions as cattle from the United States. Mr. Hanbury added he was awaiting information on the subject from the Argentine Government.

HIDES AND SKINS

Weekly Review

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—The situation continues strong and prices in such advancing tendency as to prohibit trading to some extent. Cattle receipts while conspicuously small, have failed to excite what might be regarded as a consistent advance in price. We quote:

NATIVE STEERS—60 lbs. and up, free of brands, have sold in a small way at a variety of prices, according to date of salting. They are quoted at from 12 to 12½c.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS—60 lbs. and up, were in very moderate request despite which the packers advanced prices fractionally. There are practically no Aprils being offered, though Decembers and Januarys moved at 11½c.

COLORADO STEERS—have moved in substantial volume at 11½c. and now offer at 11½c. and in some cases at 12c.

TEXAS STEERS—have moved as high as 14c. for first selection and are now quotable at that figure. Inferior offerings are available at a variety of prices.

NATIVE COWS—have sold in fair volume at 10½c., but are now hardly to be secured at less than 10½c. Light stock commands less money.

BRANDED COWS—About 6,000 late hides moved at 9½c., with still later offerings being held at 10c.

NATIVE BULLS—are nominally worth 10c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market has to some extent at least lost caste as high prices have eased off. Despite the recent plowing, dealers were satisfied to dispose of their offerings at old prices and even on this basis the offerings did not prove especially attractive to tanners. The saving feature of the situation is the paucity of stock. Harness leather tanners figure conspicuously in the market.

NO. 1 BUFF HIDES, 40 to 60 lbs., free of brands and grubs, have receded in price to 8½c., and have sold in a small way at this figure. There is the usual 1c. stretch between selections.

NO. 1 EXTREMES—25 to 40 lbs., are in fair request and have moved at 9@9½c.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are an indifferent factor because of the small supply. Sheep range from 8½ to 8¾c. flat.

NO. 1 HEAVY COWS—free of brands and grubs, have moved in substantial volume at 9½c.; No. 2, 1c. less.

BULLS.—The call has increased, the principal operators being harness leather tanners, having operated from 8½c. to 8¾c., flat.

NO. 1 CALFSKINS—8 to 15 lbs., have gained tone because of the strength at contemporary points, though as yet there is no actual change in the local quotation. Prime country selections have moved in substantial volume at 11½c.

DEACONS—continue a popular factor at 62½@82½c.

NO. 1 KIPS—15 to 25 lbs., are in increased request at 9½c. for prime stock.

SLUNKS—35@40c.

HORSE HIDES—continue strong and worth in ordinary selection at \$3.30, though commanding in special cases as high as \$3.40.

SHEEPSKINS.—Coincident with the arrival of the shearling seasons, packers have no difficulty in moving their offerings at 40c. Country pelts are rather slow. We quote:

PACKER PELTS \$1.25@1.28
COUNTRY PELTS 85@ 1.20
PACKER SHEARLINGS 38@ .42
PACKER LAMBS 90@ 1.10

BOSTON.

The strong market of last week has failed of support and high prices have receded to 8½c., which is the outside price. Tanners show very little disposition to operate and it is doubtful if hides for appreciably sized orders could be obtained excepting at fractionally smaller prices. The fact that tan-

ners have curtailed their production is naturally exerting a depressing influence. New Englands are so insignificant in volume as to hardly constitute a factor in the market. The few that are available are readily taken at 8½c.

PHILADELPHIA.

Despite the loss of tone at other centers, a healthy, well-sustained tone prevails here, though it is doubtful if prices could be marked up to any extent. The kill of cattle has been curtailed, which has naturally caused a scarcity. We quote:

CITY STEERS 10½@11c.
COUNTRY STEERS 10 @10½c.
CITY COWS 9c.
COUNTRY COWS 8¼@ 8¾c.
BULLS 9 @ 9½c.

NEW YORK.

GREEN HIDES.—The old-time difference of opinion as to what constitutes values tends to militate against business. We quote:

No. 1 Native Steers, 60 lbs. up. 12 c.
Butt Branded, 60 lbs. up. 11 @11½c.
Side Branded 11 c.
City Cows 8¾@ 9¼c.
Bulls 9½c.
Horse-hides \$2@ \$3.25

SUMMARY.

The Chicago packers' situation while perhaps not actually weaker than last week, does not show the aggressive strength that characterized the situation last week. Attempts to advance values had the effect of checking trading, as the tanners were indisposed to follow the upward trend of packers' views.

The country situation also eased off and buffs receded in value to some extent, as holders who were in an independent mood last week were satisfied to accept old prices. Offerings are scarce. The principal operators are harness leather tanners. The Boston market shares in the general easing off, and holders who rejected profitable bids last week moved some of their offerings at fractionally lower prices. The Philadelphia market has preserved its tone remarkably well, though not to such an extent as to render

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**HIDE AND LEATHER PUB-
 LISHING CO.,**
 154 Lake St., CHICAGO.

advances feasible. New York buyers and sellers can't get together on price, which fact militates against business.

HIDELETS.

A new tanning corporation under the title of the Keifer Leather Co., contemplates the erection of a tanning plant at Pittsburg.

HIDE RESTRICTION WITHDRAWN

The U. S. Treasury Department announces that:

Information having been received through the Secretary of State and Secretary of Agriculture that contagious cattle diseases do not exist at present in Nicaragua, the Department's instructions of December 7, 1901 (T. D. 23392), requiring the disinfection of the hides of neat cattle invoiced for shipment to the United States from the consular district of San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua, are hereby withdrawn.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

Weekly Review

TALLOW.—The market was rather slack early in the week, it hardly budged from the previous week's prices; under it, however, was a good tone, and it was clear that a revival of demand would send prices at once to a better basis. An advance happened in the New York market on Wednesday of 1-8c., when a sale of 75 hhds. city was made to the local soap trade at 6 7-8c.; the close of that day showed farmers at 67-8c. bid, while city in tierces could hardly have been obtained under 7 1-8c. It was true that a sale of 100 hhds. of the city make had been previously sold at 6 3-4c., and that 425 tcs. eastern made had been sold at 7 1-8c., and that both of these lots were to come from the other side, presumably from England. But the fact that tallow had been sold in the way of reshipments had not been disturbing, although it showed a better profit here, of course, than possible in the English market. But it would not be possible to bring the high grades of tallow here from Europe unless our market went up 1-4c. to 3-8c. more, and that the European market remained only steady; indeed very limited shipments could happen thence in any contingency of affairs here. England is just now getting disturbed over the prospects of supplies from sections that it usually depends upon, notably Australia and the River Plata. It has news that Australian shipments are likely to be smaller, because that source had been hurrying for some time shipments forward, as pleased with the market prices, and that its future forwardings will be diminished to that extent. Moreover, England particularly has been influenced this week to better prices by reports that it is likely to get smaller quantities of River Plata tallow. The reports are that Barcelona has been picking up all of the available River Plata supply on offer at home points. The London auction sale on Wednesday was 6d. higher, with 1,250 casks offered, and 750 casks sold. The complexion of affairs is changed in Europe by the developments of the indicated statistical conditions, and while it may continue to hold off over supplies in this country it is clear that it can have no surplus for competition with the trading here more than momentarily; in the event of shipments thence higher markets would necessarily follow. It is said that Europe has been conservative for some time over taking tallow from this country, not only because of the comparatively full prices, but as well from some apprehension over the

effects of the oleo. butter bill here, in the event of its becoming a law; Europe has felt that the restrictions over the oleo. butter trading would turn a large amount of surplus fat for the make of tallow, and that it would have an effect upon its market. But the situation here has been regarded differently; it is not believed here that the oleo. butter business will be largely curtailed if the measure (which only awaits the President's signature) should become a law, considering the general provisions of the bill and the efforts that will be made to attract consumers to the non-colored product; the belief is that there will be quite the usual volume of oleo. oil made. Moreover general fat supplies for the make of oleo. stearine and tallow show no prospects of enlargement for a long while, and the productions generally of them are likely to be so materially less than the average volume, through to the fall months, that the outlook of prices for them is decidedly favorable to the selling interests.

City edible has not, as far as reported, been sold over 7 3-4c., but to 8c. asked; sales of 150 tcs. out of town at 7 5-8c. to 7 3-4c.

Country made is 1-8c. higher and is very strong, with well cleaned up supplies, while the melters are forwarding their stocks very moderately, as confident of the future market; sales of 350,000 pounds in lots, at 6 5-8c. to 7 1-8c., as to quality, chiefly at 6 3-4 to 7c.

The western markets are all stronger, about 500,000 lbs. prime packer's have been reported sold in Chicago at 7 1-2c., in tierces, where edible is quoted at 8c. and No. 1 rendered held up to 7 1-4c.

LATER.—The apprehension that Europe has had over the oleo butter bill here becoming a law, above referred to, has been more that the oleo oil would not be anywhere near as freely needed in this country, and that it would more largely be sent to Europe, and not so particularly that fat would be turned materially to the make of tallow; the high values comparatively for oleo, stearine and the oleo oil would necessarily keep the use of fats largely to them. But the thought or feeling over the matter seems to have changed somewhat in a few days on an understanding of the bill; the opinion is apparently working that the oleo butter business is not likely to be seriously modified, and that in one way or another, as a result, possibly, of some defects in the bill, that the product is likely to move out freely to consumers, and that the oleo oil will probably be consumed as extensively as before at home. However, the actual action of the measure will have to be had before definite ideas prevail over the mischief or otherwise of it.

The New York tallow market is stronger; city, hhds., has 6 3/4 bid and is held at 7.

OLEO STEARINE.—Has been easily sent higher on any display of demand. Most buyers had loaded up well before the extreme

figures. Some of them, however, have to do a little figuring. The pressers have only moderate holdings, their makes have further fallen off, with the collections of fat even less than in the previous week, and there are confident situations generally. It is a market over which any development is possible, to depend wholly upon the needs of the compound makers and which are likely to be more urgent if the pure lard market develops to expectations. There have been sales of 150,000 lbs. in New York at 13 3-8c.; 50,000 lbs. do, at 13 1-2c.; now at 13 1-2c. bid and 13 3-4c. asked; 120,000 lbs. in Chicago at 13 1-2c., and 25,000 lbs. do, at 14c.; 200,000 lbs. (early in the week) at 13c.; now at 14c. asked.

LARD STEARINE.—For the moderate quantities on sale there are strong asking prices; but buyers' wants are light as the continent trade in lard is not active. Quotations are 12 to 12 1-4c. for Western and city.

GREASE.—Buyers are a little more confident over prices, and are increasingly interested in essentially all grades, with market values a little better than in the previous week. "A" white quoted at 7 1-2c.; "B" white at 6 3-4c. to 7c.; yellow at 5 3-4c. to 6c.; bone and house at 6c. to 6 1-4c. Chicago quotes "A" white at 7 1-4c.; "B" white at 6 1-2c.; house at 5 3-8c.; yellow at 5 1-2c.; brown at 5 3-8c.

GREASE STEARINE.—The course of prices is rather more in favor of sellers. Demands for supplies enlarge a little. Supplies are only moderate. White quoted at 7c., and yellow at 6c. to 6 1-4c.

LARD OIL.—The leading mills buy very cautiously and in a general way transactions are moderate. Market values are a little uncertain. About 82c. quoted for prime.

CORN OIL.—Export bids as a rule are unsatisfactory and business is more in small lots. Quotations are \$6 to \$6.05 for car lots, and \$6.12 1-2 to \$6.25 for small lots.

IMPORTS OF THE TRANSVAAL

Acting Consul W. D. Gordon sends from Pretoria copy of the Transvaal customs returns of imports for the year ended December 31, 1901.

Most of the goods noted as coming from oversea countries, says Mr. Gordon, were stored at coast ports prior to the outbreak of hostilities, and are now coming forward.

Some of the principal imports were:

Article.	Pounds.	Value.
Butter	1,594,515	\$538,162
Butterine, margarin, and ghi	337,705	46,227
Candles	2,401,485	237,612
Cheese	589,168	104,084
Meats:—		
Preserved, etc.	3,290,457	641,731
Fresh, and game.	1,926,213	192,720
Soap	3,008,023	200,398

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**COTTONSEED OIL,
OLIVE OIL FOOTS.**

Correspondence Solicited.

COTTONSEED OIL

Weekly Review

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mills' Superintendents' Associations of the United States

Quotations by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk, tank cars, which are the prices at the mills.

Strong Undertone—Closer Control of Supplies—Not Much Inquiry, However, From Either Compound or Soapmakers—Foreign Demands Still of a Conservative Order

Through the previous week the leading companies were looking over the ground South and taking up whatever important lots of crude that could be had from the mills. There were more important quantities discovered than had been expected; they are, however, now well out of the way, as in strong hands they will be refined and held for the possibilities of livelier conditions of trading and expected better prices on the belief that the lard market will ultimately be higher. Even Texas had revealed more liberal holdings than had appeared probable, considering the season of the year, and the numerous reports that had for a long while come from that state of exhausted holdings, and it is clear that the production of the oil in Texas for the season had gone beyond expectations, however much less it was than in the previous year.

The extent of the absorption of crude by the companies in the dealings of last week, as referred to, does not come out in exact form, but they are believed to have reached equal to 30,000 to 40,000 bbls., and, as before implied, a fair quantity of it came out of Texas, although it may be said that essentially all sections over the South contributed to the general business. The prices paid for it in tanks, ranged from 36 1-2c. to 38c., more generally 37c. to 38c. There is now very little crude, or for that matter, refined, in the hands of the outside mills, and so far as holdings of the oil are concerned they are now, as usual, at the wind up of a season's production, chiefly in the hands of the principal companies. A fair portion of the business was referred to in our previous review, but it was not then possible to arrive at the particulars as closely as at present, although many telegrams were then coming forward from the assembled cotton oil people in Tex-

as that a stir in the trading of that order was noticeable at their home points. It would not appear now that it is possible to buy crude, in tanks, under 38c., in any section in the South, of prime quality, and that only small quantities could be had upon any basis.

Outside of the business for concentration of supplies there appears to have been very little trading inquiry outside of occasional speculative interest. At least there is lack of briskness to the situation, however that the undertone is good, with a good deal of confidence expressed over satisfactory near future developments. Just now the exporters are very conservative, and while, unquestionably, a fair amount of business will be done with the foreign markets before the new season is reached, yet the reports from Europe are not of a hopeful character as to the likelihood of there being marked anxiety there over taking supplies here; rather they imply that buying thence will be done from time to time more to protect actual needs. In other words it looks as if there would be a substantial deficit shown by the close of the season in the amounts exported, as against the previous year's shipments, and that the lessened movement of about 240,000 bbls. for the season thus far as compared with last year, to this time, is not likely to disappear in a material degree, in the wind up of the season's export movements. Indeed while Europe last year at this time was becoming very quiet over cotton oil because of the then seemingly full prices in sympathy with the attitude for associated fats, yet it was then taking more of the oil than it is disposed to do at the present time, and it may be that even from now to the close of the season that the oil shipments will further fall off by comparison with last year. While cotton oil was considered at high value last year at this time yet it was materially under the current rates. However, the possibility that Europe will figure closely over supplies here, because of the full range of prices, and will study to piece out with other oils, does not disturb the belief on the part of the trade here that cotton oil, however higher it is than last year at this time, yet that it is upon a very reasonable basis, considering the much higher other fat positions than then, and with which it comes into competition for consumption. Indeed, if it was not for the temporary quiet feeling among home compound and soap makers over buying the cotton oil,

it should be even higher at once, as it has not yet responded to the recent developed better lard market. We look upon the cotton oil position as likely to start to an even better basis in the near future, and that it only awaits more important demand to move it to a firmer position. Indeed, through May and June, at least, it would seem as if sellers would have the advantage the later deliveries may offer some doubt, although there are some people with even more confident views over the remote months than for the intermediate deliveries. The later deliveries, however, in our opinion, stand a chance, of being unfavorably affected, in the usual discounting of general fat positions, in the summer months, by which cotton oil might sympathize, and also from the probability that the supplies of cotton oil may in the long run prove much larger than desired, excessively so to carry over into a new season.

The prospects of larger demands for cotton oil in the near future from home sources may be added to even more freely than implied by foreign business, if some reports and expectations over tallow materialize to facts. For instance, there are some statements seemingly well founded, that Barcelona has been taking up the offerings of River Plata tallow, and that little of it now can be had, and that this accounts for a stronger market in England for the tallow, which shows an advance of 6d. this week; moreover, that Australia will show materially diminished shipments of tallow to England because, partly, it had strained itself in shipments for some time to using up its surplus and, as well, on account of the attractive market prices for the tallow in England and upon the continent. It is true Europe had been holding off for some time over offerings of fats in this country in view of the seeming full prices for them and in the agitation as well over the oleo butter business here; but it appears now to be doubtful that fat is likely to be more plenty for the make of tallow, or that there will be a diminished make of oleo stearine and oil in the event of the oleo butter bill becoming a law, as its general provisions are not thought to be of the violent order that had been in instances apprehended. The impression prevails that the industry will be pushed so that the white oleo. butter will be much more extensively consumed. Therefore that the general tallow position is likely to stand on the merits of usual direct statistical features, and which are not likely to be affected by surplus fat through a supposed diminished oleo. oil make. The course of the tallow market is likely to be beneficial to cotton oil, in increasing soapmakers' wants of it, and if tallow should become markedly spury in price, and which seems probable in the near future from highly favorable statistical situ-

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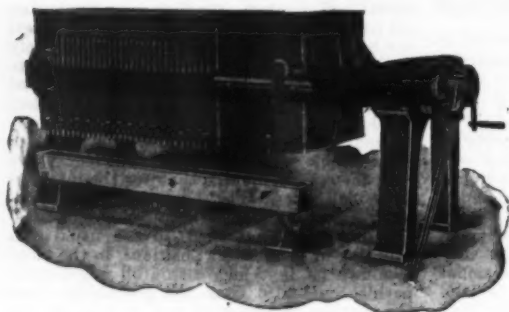
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For Use in Cotton Seed Oil, Linseed Oil, Abattoir, Soap Works, and
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New York City.

ations, the soapmakers here and in Europe would undoubtedly furnish materially larger buying orders for cotton oil to substitute for tallow. At the present market price for good off grade cotton oil, 45c. per gallon, or 6c. per pound, tallow even now stands relatively high. Prime packers' tallow in Chicago has advanced this week to 7 1-2c. bid, and the other grades, which the soapmakers more generally use there, in proportion, while in New York City, hhds. has sold this week at an advance to 6 7-8c., which would make city, tes., here in which the packages are free, 7 1-8c.; cotton oil, therefore, is even now upon a very inviting buying basis for the soapmakers.

The compound lard business is not especially active just now. Buyers have not got used, as yet, to the higher prices of the previous week for the product, while they are in a position to hold off for awhile as they had stocked up freely with the compounds before the advance. But there is every probability that the trading in the compounds will be exceptionally active before long, and that the consumption of the cotton oil for their makes will materially enlarge. Everything points to buoyant conditions of the pure lard market, however that there are occasional small reactions in it. The productions of lard are not sufficient for demands, and its stock steadily falls away; moreover, all reports are of a less than usual summer marketing of hogs. The packers, on merits, have a good grip of the lard position and almost any strong development for it is probable. The compounds could easily be higher at once and yet stand at favorable prices for buyers as against pure lard; therefore that even higher cost cotton oil and oleo stearine could be afforded while any further advance for pure lard would additionally stimulate all associated interests.

The Mediterranean markets have advanced their bids for prime yellow in New York to 45c. for moderate quantities; nothing could be had here under 46c. Indeed, where there is a disposition to sell at 46c., a fair quantity taken at that would leave better markets. There are other bids here of 45 1-2c. Up to

46 1-2c. is asked, more particularly for June delivery. Good off yellow in New York would bring 45c. New Orleans practically declines to sell; it had sold good off yellow at 43c., afterwards a little could have been had there at 43 1-2c.; this latter price is now bid and declined; for its prime yellow 44 1-2c. now stands as a nominal asking price.

The Hull (Eng.) market has gone up about 3d. this week, and has a quick sale for its productions to Continental markets.

The sales for the week have been 15 to 20 tanks crude at the mills at 37 1-2c. to 38c.; 600 hhds. prime yellow, in New York, in lots, on the spot, at 45 to 45 1-2c.; 750 bbls. do, May delivery, at 45 1-2c.; 500 bbls. do, at 45 3-4c. and 700 bbls. do, at 46c.; now at 46 asked; 1,500 bbls. do, June delivery, at 45 1-2c.; 750 bbls. do, at 45 3-4c.; 2,500 bbls. do, at 46c.; now at 46c. bid; July delivery at 46 1-2c., 400 bbls. white, in lots, at 48c. to 48 1-2c.; 600 bbls. winter yellow at 48c. to 49c.

COTTONSEED NOTES.

T. W. Pratt, Huntsville, Ala., will build an oil mill at Tuscaloosa, Ala.

The Johnston Cotton Oil Co., Johnston, S. C., capital \$15,000, has been incorporated by Alvin Etheridge and T. T. Stevens.

The Progressive Oil and Fertilizer Co., Brookhaven, Miss., capital \$60,000, has been incorporated by J. W. McGrath, F. S. Becker and others.

The Boaz Cottonseed Oil Mill Co., Boaz, Ala., capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by Sneed Brothers and others.

The Pickens Cotton Oil Co., Pickens, Miss., capital \$45,000, has been incorporated.

The Progressive Oil & Fertilizer Co., Brookhaven, Miss., capital \$60,000, has been incorporated by J. W. McGrath, F. S. Becker, Z. B. Davis and others.

The Fort Valley Oil Co., Fort Valley, Fla.,

capital \$25,000, has been incorporated by W. L. Houser, J. P. Heath and E. L. Bryan.

The Georgia Cotton Oil Co., Albany, Ga., will expend \$15,000 in improvements.

The Abbeville Cotton Oil Co., Abbeville, Ga., capital \$30,000, has been incorporated by J. L. Fleming, J. H. Taylor and E. B. Baxter.

The Pell City Mfg. Co., Pell City, Ala., will erect a mill.

The Whitesboro Cotton Oil Co., Whitesboro, Tex., capital \$100,000, has been incorporated by John Marshall and others.

The Deport Cotton Oil Co., Deport, Tex., capital \$35,000, has been incorporated by G. L. Terrell, E. K. Gunn, J. C. Mason and others.

COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

There has been very little change during the past week, although the market has been gradually strengthening. While the quotations remain about the same as last week, it is impossible for us to buy any round lots at even 1/2 to 1c. above. The offers to sell are so scarce that every little order to buy helps the market and puts prices on a higher level. Buyers, however, are rather holding off at present high prices and taking hold only

RATES RAISED

The feature of the meeting of the executives of the Western roads at Chicago was their action in regard to rate on meats. The new rate on packing-house products and livestock from Missouri River points to Chicago will be increased from 18 1/2c. per 100 lbs. to 23 1/2c. This rate will not go into effect until July 1, because published tariffs run until June 30 and cannot be changed until then.

THE AMERICAN ATTRITION MILL —AND STEEL CAKE CRUSHER—

For grinding COTTON SEED MEAL and all other materials. :: :: :: Positively the ONLY up-to-date mill for OIL MILLS. :: :: :: These machines are designed by the V. P. of the company, who has been building Attrition Mills for 20 years. :: :: :: 95 per cent. of the Attrition Mills in use in Oil Mills are of his design. :: :: :: Material and workmanship the highest.

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WRITE FOR CATALOG AND PRICES TO

The American Engineering Co., Springfield, O.

as they need the oil, and this prevents any heavy advance. The European markets eased off a little last week, but the advance in the English cotton oil market from 26s. 4½d. to 26s. 9d. has brought the northern part of Europe in again and the Mediterranean markets are approaching us closely, being now only ¼ to ½c. below our prices. We are buying a few lots to fill our urgent wants and are likely to continue the hand to mouth policy.

The exports are now 255,000 bbls. behind those of last year.

Tallow has had a further advance of 1-8c. and this has stimulated the demand for cottonseed oil from the soapmakers.

Lard is also steadily advancing and as long as this keeps up the demand for compound lard is likely to continue good; it may be stated, however, that stearine and cottonseed oil have advanced comparatively more than pure lard.

In the crude oil market virtually nothing is doing as hardly anything is being offered. Most of the important holdings in the South have been cleaned up by the refineries and the quantity of crude oil left in the country is now comparatively small, and what is left chiefly off grades.

Regarding the outlook for the cottonseed oil market, the position is very good with the oil held mostly in very strong hands. With the continuous demand for prompt delivery at full prices everything seems to favor a further advance and we must look for a steady strengthening of the market with higher prices. The only thing that could cause an upset would be if something unforeseen should happen, such as a heavy break in lard or removal of duties on fats or a general disturbance of the financial markets. We must not forget that prices are very high and the least little disturbance in the financial world might have quite some influence also on the cottonseed oil market.

We quote to-day as follows:

Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, May, 46c. asked, and 45½c. bid; do, June, 46½c. asked, 45¾c. bid; do, July, 47c. asked, 46¾c. bid; off summer yellow cottonseed oil, 45½c. asked and 45c. bid; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 49c. asked, 48c. bid; prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 48½c. asked, 47½c. bid; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 26s. 9d.; prime crude oil in tanks in the Southeast, 38½c.; New Orleans market, 44½c. for prime oil and 43½c. for off oil.

TEXAS CRUSHERS' MEETINGS

Secretary Gibson, of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, announces that the executive committee has selected Galveston for the place to hold the next annual meeting on June 3, 4 and 5.

SOUTHERN CATTLEMEN MEET

The Southern States' Cattlemen's Association was organized at Jackson, Miss., and the following officers elected: President, W. C. Welborn, Mississippi; secretary and treasurer, J. M. Aldrich, Mississippi; vice-presidents, W. D. Green, Alabama; C. H. Rice, Louisiana; W. J. Davis, Mississippi. Matters pertaining to cattle raising as an industry in the South, best beef breeds, proper feed, etc., were discussed by the association.

S. & S. LOSE INSURANCE

Judge Wallace, in the United States Circuit Court, reversed the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., against the Phoenix Fire Insurance Company of Hartford, the plaintiffs having been awarded the total amount of a \$50,000 policy for the loss of their abattoir in Kansas City. The New York State courts held that a fire insurance company must give the holder of a policy five days' notice if for any reason the company wished to cancel the risk. Last September the Phoenix Company decided that a \$50,000 policy held by the plaintiffs on their abattoir in Kansas City was not a good risk and decided to cancel the policy. The plaintiffs claim that they did not hear from the company until October 4, and on October 6 the abattoir burned down. In

the minority decision, handed down by the Court of Appeals, it was stated that the company had acted in good faith and had given the five days' notice, the delay being due to the tardiness of a broker. This decision Judge Wallace upholds.

FINANCIAL

NEW YORK OFFICE OF

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.,

27 Beaver Street, N. Y. City, May 6, 1902.

The Board of Directors of this Company has this day declared a semi-annual dividend of THREE PER CENT. upon the Preferred Stock of this Company, payable on June 2, 1902, at the Banking House of Winslow, Lanier & Co., 17 Nassau Street, New York City.

The Preferred Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3 P. M. on May 15th, 1902, and will remain closed until 10 A. M. June 3d, 1902.

JUSTUS E. RALPH, Secretary.

ASPEGREN & CO.,

Produce Exchange,

NEW YORK,

Commission Merchants.

EXPORTERS

Cotton Oil, Tallow
and Greases.

Cottonseed Oil Machinery

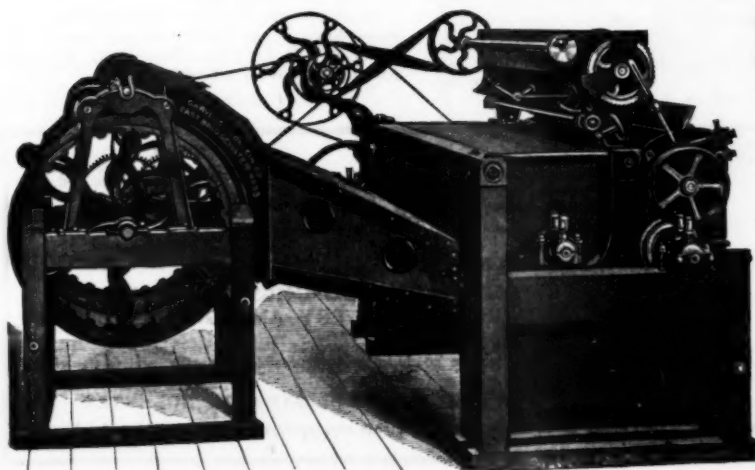
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Local Oil Mills and Ginneries Combined



1902 Carver Linter

With Patent Automatic Feeders and Condenser

95 Per Cent. of the Oil Mills Use Carver Machinery

We make cottonseed linters with feeders and condensers.

" " hullers with ring oilers.

" " feeders.

" " linter and gin saw filers.

" " gummars.

" " knife grinders.

" " gins with feeders, condensers and

elevators.

Carver Cotton Gin Co.,

EAST BRIDGEWATER, MASS., U. S. A.

RETAIL DEPARTMENT

CO-OPERATIVE CORN BEEF, ETC.

Butchers have co-operative hide and skin associations and co-operative butchers' fat-melting and rendering associations. These business institutions are for utilizing and working into commercial articles the by-products of the retail market. The butcher thus combines to reap the fullest benefit from the incidents of his selling business.

Cornbeef is another item which has been suggested to The National Provisioner as a fit one on which shop butchers should co-operate. There are many large butchers who have left over cuts for corning and whose own retail trade will not take off the full stock of these pieces when corned. There are other butchers who have a larger corned beef trade than their fresh beef trade will supply—and most of them don't corn at all, but buy stock. If all of the surplus cuts could be corned and put into a central agency for distribution among marketmen, the highest price could be got for those chunks instead of selling them over the counter for cat meat and cheap soup meats. A co-operative corned beef central store for handling and utilizing these cuts to their best advantage and to the greater profit to the butcher. The above is just thrown out for thinking material among butchers.

ENGAGEMENT ANNOUNCED.

The engagement is announced of Miss Lydia Dreyfoos, the charming daughter of Henry Dreyfoos, to Julius Maier, the well-known butcher of 18th street and First avenue. A reception will be held at the West Side Lyceum, 52d street, between Broadway and Seventh avenue, on May 11 at 8 o'clock p. m. The many friends of the young couple as well as those of Mr. Dreyfoos will be welcome at the reception.

SCHEIDBERG-ZILBERMAN.

Miss Sarah Scheideberg, daughter of H. Scheideberg, the famous casing dealer, will be married on June 1 to Richard Zilberman. The happy event will occur at Majestic Hall, 125 E. 125th street, at 5 p. m. The National Provisioner extends its good wishes to them.

REGULATIONS FOR STORE MANAGEMENT

The following interesting rules of conduct are published because store people are sometimes too busy to think out such matters for themselves. It fits almost any marketman or provision merchant's place of business:

Rule 1. Keep your eyes on the front door. Customers should be waited on promptly and pleasantly.

2. Wait on children as politely as you do on grown people. They are our future customers.

3. Salesmen, when disengaged, will take position near the front door, instead of the back. Customers do not come in at the rear.

4. Don't stand outside the front door when at leisure. It is an excellent notice to customers and competitors that trade is dull.

5. Salesmen are paid for waiting on customers, and are not expected to turn them over to the boys or new men who are learning the business, while they busy themselves arranging or putting away goods.

6. Don't take a customer away from another salesman until he is through with him.

7. Don't turn a customer over to another clerk if possible to avoid it, except for the dinner hour.

8. Go for business in every direction; in the store or out of it; wherever you see a chance to make a sale, work for it with all your might. Rustle!

9. Salesmen will sell at marked prices. Do not go to the office for a cut price. It always makes trouble.

10. At retail the dozen price is to be allowed only when the customer takes half a dozen of each kind, or more. Less than a half-dozen in all cases to be at price for each.

11. Sorting up a line of goods allowed to make the quantity, the highest dozen price of the lot to be charged, when half a dozen or more are bought.

12. Clerks or other dealers are to be charged regular retail prices. If the houses they work for buy the goods for them it is a different matter.

13. Don't send a customer upstairs or down by himself.

14. Salesmen will avoid the responsibility of trusting customers whose credit is unknown to them by referring all such cases to the manager. Extending credit without authority makes the salesman responsible for the amount.

15. In opening a new account get the business and postoffice address of the customer correctly.

16. Never show a price-list to a customer; it confuses him.

17. Salesmen are expected to sell the goods we have, not the goods we have not.

18. Salesmen are responsible for their mistakes, and any expense attending their correction.

19. Always charge goods first in the day books. Make out the bill from the charge in the book. Make this an invariable rule.

20. If you have a charge to make, enter it before waiting on another customer; your memory is apt to be defective and the sale forgotten before it is entered.

21. All cash bills over \$5 enter in your sales book.

22. Make your charges accurate in detail or description by number, size, etc. By so doing, it facilitates correction, in case of a dispute with the customer.

23. Close your entry books after making entry. Valuable information may be gained by competitors.

24. Clerks receiving change from the desk will count the same and see if correct before handing to the customer. Always hand the cash memorandum with the money to the cashier.

25. If you know of an improvement of any kind, suggest it at once to the manager; it will be impartially considered.

26. Keep retail stock full and complete on the shelves, so as to avoid detaining a customer. Notify each man in charge of a division when you find anything short in it.

27. Always put the stock in order when through waiting on customers.

28. Each clerk is expected to see that his department is kept clean and in perfect order.

29. In arranging goods, put the smallest in the front; when the same size, cheapest to the front.

30. Use the early part of the day and the last hour before closing in sorting and straightening up.

31. Prices are not to be cut. Report every cut price by other firms to the manager after the customer is gone, unless he is a well-known and regular customer, in which case report at once.

32. Do not smoke during business hours in or about the store.

33. Employees are requested to wear their coats in the store. It is not pleasant for a lady to have a gentleman waiting on her in his shirt sleeves, or with his hat on.

34. Employees are expected to be on hand promptly at the hour of opening.

35. Employees will remain until the hour of closing, unless excused by the manager.

36. The company will ask of you as little work after regular hours as possible. When demanded by the necessities of business, a willing and hearty response will be appreciated.

37. If an employee desires to buy anything from stock, he must buy it of the manager; in no case take anything without doing so.

38. In purchasing for individual use around town, under no circumstances use the name of the company as a means to buy cheaper.

39. Employees pay for whatever they damage; they are placed on their honor to report and pay for it.

40. Employees using bicycles will keep them in the cellar or in the back yard; they must not be left where they will cause inconvenience.

41. Conversation with the bookkeeper or the cashier, except on business, interferes materially with the work. Do not forget this.

42. Watch the ends of stock, make as few as possible, and always work them off first, to keep the stock clean.

43. Keep mum about our business. Always have a good word to say for it, and never say it is dull. Keep your eyes and ears open about your competitors.

(To be continued.)

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353, 356, 357, 358 St. John's Market

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POULTRY SALESMAN, ALSO COMMISSION AGENT
FOR ALL KINDS OF POULTRY AND GAME

Having the largest connection with the principal buyers of Poultry throughout the United Kingdom, I am in a position to handle these goods to the best possible advantage, and to the greatest benefit of consignors.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED

Any information readily given as to packing weights and qualities most suitable for the English market.

THE SUM OF FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS

What Clerks Would do if They Had It

If you ever want to test the truth of the assertion that no two men think alike, just start out some morning and ask the same question to a dozen different persons. I tried it myself the other day on several clerks in Toronto. The question I propounded to them was: "What would you do if you had \$500?"

The first clerk I interviewed has held a good position in an up-to-date store on Yonge street. "What would I do with \$500?" said he, "I'd leave it where the money I now have is—in the bank."

"You would be content with 3 per cent. interest?"

"Yes, unless I saw a good chance to invest it."

"In real estate?"

"No. What do I know about real estate? But I do know something of the grocery trade, and if I felt sure of my ground I would invest it in some staple article when I felt that it was bound to advance shortly. Now, if I had put a couple of hundred dollars into sugar or currents a short time ago, I would have made good money. And I am in a position, I think, to learn pretty well when to buy such goods."

"How would you store them?"

"I'd buy for future delivery. The wholesale houses would store them all right. And I have known instances where they bought the goods back at a profit without their even being moved from the wholesale warehouse."

"But you run the risk of losing when you speculate?"

"Well, as I said before, I am of a cautious disposition, yet I know enough of the grocery business to feel safe in buying staple goods under certain conditions. For instance, when sugar gets as low as \$4.50 I think a man would be safe in buying it hold. It might go down 10c., or even 25c., but I would be willing to take the risk, even though I am not a gambler in disposition."

The next clerk I saw was a younger man. He laughed when I repeated my question to him. "Now, you're out to guy me," he replied, "you know I'll never have \$500 as long as I am a clerk. But if I had I'd get married tomorrow."

"And live on your present salary?"

"I guess not! I'd borrow \$500 more from the wife's father and start up for myself. You see, the girl I have my eye on knows the business as well as I do, and for the first year or two she could help me in the store. We'd make a winning team. But, say, this is only a dream! I've got to go down cellar and clean up. See you again."

He Would Buy a House

This young man was not the only one to whom the thought of \$500 in his possession brought visions of matrimonial bliss. Another clerk, about 30 years old, who is now getting a salary above the average, answered the query somewhat as follows:

"If you won't mention my name I'll give you the tip that when I get about \$500 I am going to buy a house, pay that much down on it, and start housekeeping."

"As a bachelor?" I innocently inquired. (Notwithstanding his 30 years he blushed.)

"No, I am going to be married as soon as I can get the house. She doesn't want

to marry me until I do. I hope to have it in about a year more. Now, my name's a secret with you, eh?"

"Certainly. But why buy a house instead of starting in business. That sum of money would go about as far toward one as the other; wouldn't it?"

"Candidly, I believe I am making more money here than I would make in business for myself unless I had nearly \$1,500 to start with. I don't know enough about buying. On the other hand, we will be sure to save money, as I intend to get a small, cheap house, and the interest on the mortgage, taxes, etc., would be much less than rent for a house the same size. No, we would be content to settle down on my salary as a clerk if we had \$500 or \$600 paid down on our own house. As for prospects, I hope to be a partner of this firm some day."

Would Pay His Debts

The most laconic answer I got was from a sporty young clerk in a Queen street west store. He would say nothing more than:

"I guess I'd pay my debts and salt down what was left. Salt down, I suppose you know, means to put it in the bank."

Would Bank His \$500

Another clerk put his answer briefly at first by saying: "I'd bank it all." But I managed to draw him out a bit by asking: "Would you be content with \$15 interest annually?"

"Well, it's this way," he replied, "I have \$450, and it's all in the bank. And, as I am putting all I can save there, it's likely that I will be content for a while longer. I don't think I know enough about the grocery business to start out for myself yet. And I don't think \$500 enough to start with at any rate. It has been done, but I am not going to try it."

"How much do you want?"

"About \$1,000. Then I can borrow \$600 or so more and by paying interest on that amount I can get my discounts right from the start. And the money in this business to-day, I have learned, is in the discounts."

The next clerk I saw had different ideas about the sum necessary to start in for himself.

"If I had \$500 I'd start out tomorrow to

look for a stand for myself. Dozens of grocers have begun with less. Why, the boss here had less than half that sum when he commenced. Now look at his business. He does \$500 business every week. He had the confidence of the travelers when he started out. So will I. I have stood by them every way I could. They know I am square and that I know the business."

"But would you get the discounts at the first?"

"I would not put in a very large stock. I would get a good horse and rig and pay cash for them. I would get my stock from one wholesale house, pay what I could on it down and give a mortgage on the rest. But for all I would buy after I would pay cash down—and get the discounts. If I did as well as I should, and as I would expect to, I would be able to have every thing paid off on the original stock in between one and two years, according to the amount of stock I bought. I would have to live close, but I am in a position to do that."

Only one of the number I saw thought of returning to school. Said he, when I approached him: "If I had \$500 I'd go back to school next Monday. That would be just enough, with what I could earn in the meantime, to put me through the Collegiate Institute and Osgoode Hall. I am ambitious to study law. At the first opportunity I am going to forsake the grocery business for a lawyer's office, even if the salary is smaller."

Would be a Traveler

"I don't now what I should do," answered another clerk, the last I visited. "But I know what I likely would do. I'd throw up my job and start out to get another as a commercial traveler. And if I couldn't get the job, I guess I'd do some traveling anyway. If my money ran out I'd come back to work at this business if nothing better turned up."—Exchange.

The New York Board of Health reports the amount of meat seized for the week ending Wednesday, May 7, 1902: Beef, 14,920 pounds; veal, 2,450 pounds; sheep (mutton), 640 pounds; lamb, 1,330 pounds; poultry, 4,600 pounds; pork, 2,500 pounds. Total, 26,440 pounds.



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MORTGAGES, BILLS of SALE**Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures****5/8 following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded****MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Goldstein, H. J., 1026 Madison av., to C. J. Goldstein	\$500
Goldstein, M., 54 E. 110th st., to L. Weinsfurter	100
Siegel & Schneider, 698 Tremont av., to G. Keller	1,200
Woods, Chas., 909 E. 165th st., to J. Levy	50

Bills of Sale.

Bifulca, A., 300 E. 107th st., to T. Spezznoco	100
Heistein, N., 166 Orchard, to S. Thau Lederer, J., 639 E. 143d st., to M. Stein	175
Miele & Esposito, 219 E. 99th st., to D. Romano	1
	50

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Brianto, S., Troy av. and Montgomery st., to T. Hambruger (cows)	240
Drexler, W. L., 169 Knickerbocker av., to H. Drexler	2,000
Krieger, J., 197 Boerum, to R. Pollock	85
Powell, A. W., Jamaica av., to F. Hamburger, (cows)	115
Rose, M., Johnson and Flushing av., to Weil Bros. (cows, etc.)	482
Saxton, W. A., 260 Broadway, to M. Buchman	400
Schneider, H., 381 Van Brunt, to E. Rebenkiau	600
Schaffner, G. F., 1095 Broadway, to C. G. Stegmann	375
Succow, M. C., Berriman st. and Wertman av., to H. B. Strauss (cows)	300

Bills of Sale.

Bogenshulz, J., 152 Norman av., to A. Kraemer	250
Moore, R. L., 24 Rockaway, to J. B. Moore	nom.

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures**5/8 following Chattel Mortgages and Bills of Sale have been Recorded****MANHATTAN MORTGAGES.**

Fauerbach, M. L., 1790 Amsterdam av., to H. J. Cohen	200
Kohn, Hy., 1289 1st av., to T. R. Gray	200
Kuck, J., 81 3d av. and 209 E. 11th, to Jappen Bros.	800
Lewenthal & Rubinstein, 248 E. 114th st., to S. Blick	310
Montgomery, R., 120 Lawrence, to R. Hills	160
Timmermann, D., 882 10th av., to H. Ohlermann	500
Charlone, P., 348 8th av., to A. Weinbach	300
Fried, Jos., 1412 3d av., to J. Bauer Huebner, A. & J. M., 326 Bowery, to O. Wagner	450
Lami, J., 49 Beaver st., to M. C. Hamblen	300
Pappas & Chafatinos, 93 3d av., to G. W. Taylor	750
	150

Bills of Sale.

Danowski, H., 1030 Jackson av., to C. Weber	200
Pignataro, G., 319 E. 112th, to R. Alfieri	100
Porzio, L., 517 E. 13th, to F. De Raco	200
Rizzo, S. & G., 240 E. 115th, to N. Rizzia	500
Stoetzel, T. A., 400 Manhattan av., to E. T. Walter	500

BROOKLYN MORTGAGES.

Hausser, E., 257 Himrod, to M. Hanstein	250
Hemple, P. E., 283 Court st., to H. D. Langling	1,300

Kelly, T., 513 Leonard, to Heissenbuttel & Nearling	500
Ludman, J., 247 Reid av., to J. Dittmar	1,800
McCleary, Mary, 24 Lafayette, to Bridget McNichol	300
Miller, J. C. H., 79 Cranberry, to J. Schomaker	1,275
Gannopoulos, D., 627 Grand, to S. Levin	98
Sullivan, P. & W. Valentine, 190 Fulton, to J. Maher	500

Bills of Sale.

Buhleib, E. A., 831 Manhattan av., to E. A. Oakmar	600
Dittmar, J., 247 Reid av., to J. Lude-mann	2,500
Kenney, E. J., 377 Bridge, to J. F. Kenney	1,000

BUSINESS RECORD

CALIFORNIA.—Otto R. Ludwig, San Francisco; butcher, bill of sale, \$1,275.

COLORADO.—A. C. Sutherland, Leadville, meat, succeeded by William Otterbach.

CONNECTICUT.—Peter Brodean, Hartford; meats, petition in bankruptcy.

IDAHO.—Hopkins Bros., Idaho Falls; meats, etc.; petition in bankruptcy.

ILLINOIS.—Geo. C. Pape, Chicago; butcher; petition in bankruptcy.

INDIANA.—Melvin J. Butler, Decatur; meat; sold out.

INDIAN TERRITORY.—Pryor & Hardin, Sapulpa; meat; Pryor & Son succeed.

KANSAS.—R. F. Helm, Kansas City; meat, warranty deed, \$1,400.

MAINE.—A. W. Cluskey, Millinocket; provisions; store closed. Jeremiah Hodgdon, Brunswick; provisions; voluntary bankrupt.

MARYLAND.—William Andrae, Baltimore; ret. provisions; dead.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Andrew J. Ford, Boston; provisions; sold out to H. B. King. F. W. Gay, Boston; provisions; succeeded by S. T. Brattin. Herman F. Wirtz, Boston; provisions; sold out to F. M. Wattendorf.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Catharine Collins, Chelsea; provisions, etc.; discontinued as above and now co-licensee with husband as Daniel Collins & Co.—Jos. F. Benoit, Fall River; provisions, etc., discontinued.—Chas. P. Bonney, Fall River; provisions, etc.; discontinued. Octave Caron, Fall River; provisions, etc.; discontinued.—Talesphere Gagnon, Fall River; provisions, etc. If interested inquire at office. (12).—Murray & Cross, Fall River; provisions, etc., discontinued.—Frances Phelps (Mrs. C. W.), Fall River; prov., etc., discontinued.—Pope & Prescott, Hudson; provisions, etc.; dissolved. Geo. H. Pope continues the business.—Darling Bros. & Co., New Bedford; provisions, etc.; succeeded by Darling Bros.—Young & Dunbar, So. Sudbury; provisions; succeeded by C. H. Dunbar.—Fred. E. Williams, Barre; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$490.

MICHIGAN.—Herbert P. Cook, Detroit; meats, etc.; succeeded by J. Lamb.—Good-rod & Son, Hartford; meat market; succeeded by George Carpp.—John Haas, Saginaw; meats, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$700.

MONTANA.—Padley & Mudd; Dillon; meats; Padley sold interest to Clark Anderson.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Charles S. Johns, Chester; provisions, etc.; discontinued.

NEW YORK STATE.—Roberts & Allen, Bolton; meats; succeeded by Ormsby Bros.—Geo. C. Bergen, Canajoharie; meat; burned out.—Nelson C. Smith, Cooperstown; meat; succeeded by W. C. Fowler.—George M. Passage, Rensselaer; meat, etc.; dead.

OHIO.—Yocum Bros., Mendon; meat; dissolved.—Tronefield & Fleming, Van Wert; meat; dissolved.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Baugham Bros., Marienville; meats; destroyed by fire.—Z. S. Himes & Son, Marienville; meat; destroyed by fire.

RHODE ISLAND.—Clarence J. Redding, Providence; fish, etc.; succeeded by Winifred H. Redding.—Wm. A. Carpenter, Providence; mutton and poultry; assigned.

TEXAS.—Fred. J. Hamman, El Paso; fish, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$135.

WISCONSIN.—Christopher Footit, Darlington; meat; warranty deed, \$400.—H. F. Parker & Co., Kenosha; meat; purchase chattel mortgage, \$262.—Frank Rogowski, Milwaukee; meat; warranty deed, \$1,100.

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Where good things are cheap, and cheap things are good.

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It's an ill wind that blows nobody good—especially when it's a manufacturer's ill wind.

Simply another proof that there is always "something doing" in this window—and inside.

We aim to secure your confidence, and our prices are calculated to make us good marksmen—Canadian Grocer.

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A CENSUS OF MEAT SALESMEN AND BUTCHERS

The London "Meat Trade Journal" publishes the following interesting resume of the Census of Meat Salesmen and Butchers of March 31, 1901, taken by the authorities, but just issued:

Unlike the method adopted at previous censuses, when the occupations of the people of England and Wales were published in one volume, and at a late period after the taking of the census, the authorities have created a new departure this time by publishing the results of the census, taken less than a year ago, in county sections. The first occupational results to appear are those relating to the administrative County of London, which comprises the City of London, together with the 28 metropolitan boroughs constituted under the Local Government Act of 1899. The figures given, showing the number of butchers and meat salesmen and slaughterers enumerated at the recent census are as follows:

Total number of meat salesmen and butchers engaged, 14,354; total number of slaughterers, 278.

These totals are distributed under the following range of ages:

YEARS AND UPWARDS.												
10	14	15	20	25	35	45	55	65	75			
41	209	2146	2556	4149	2662	1576	786	200	29	14,354		
		21	23	63	82	63	22	4		278		

Of the butchers and meat salesmen, 1,687 are described as "employers," 11,329 as working for employers," 1,124 as "working on own account," and 214 as "others, or no statement."

Of the slaughterers, 10 are described as "employers," 264 as "working for employers," three as "working on own account," and one as "others, or no statement."

In addition to the above there were 213 females enumerated as butchers and meat salesmen—or should we not be more correct in designating them "meat saleswomen?"

Comparing the total of butchers and meat salesmen enumerated within the same area in 1891 (13,963) with the total in 1901 (14,354), we find the increase during the decennium amounts to 391. No comparison can be made in respect of the total number of slaughterers, inasmuch as in 1891 this class was not separately indicated. The total number of female butchers in the area under notice at the previous census was 405, thus the falling off in numbers of the fair sex in this employment amounts to 127.

Under the heading of "pensioners and retired" we find a total of 302 male butchers and of eight female butchers. It is regrettable to observe that of the males no less than 119 are described as in workhouses, workhouse infirmaries, and lunatic asylums. Turning to the list of foreigners, it is observed that butchers and meat salesmen in London are represented by the following nationalities:

	Males.	Fe-males.
Russia	141	4
Poland	71	5
Sweden	1	0
Holland	28	1
Belgium	1	0
France	22	5
Germany	405	5

Austria	20	0
Hungary	2	0
Switzerland	13	0
Spain	1	0
Italy	2	0
Servia	1	0
Turkey	3	0
Africa	1	0
America (U. S.)	13	0

In conclusion, it may be mentioned that three butchers are described as "blind," and two as "deaf and dumb," in the enumeration of last year.

PATENTS.

698,520. Can Labeling and Wrapping Machine. Fred. H. Knapp and Clarence W. Blackstone, Chicago, Ill. Filed May 12, 1900. Renewed Mar. 19, 1902. Serial No. 98,916.

698,617. Drier. Frederick E. Allen, Boston, Mass. Filed Feb. 8, 1901. Serial No. 46,529.

698,701. Machine for Capping and Compressing Cans. Henry L. Guenther, Chinook, Wash. Filed Jan. 20, 1900. Serial No. 2,145.

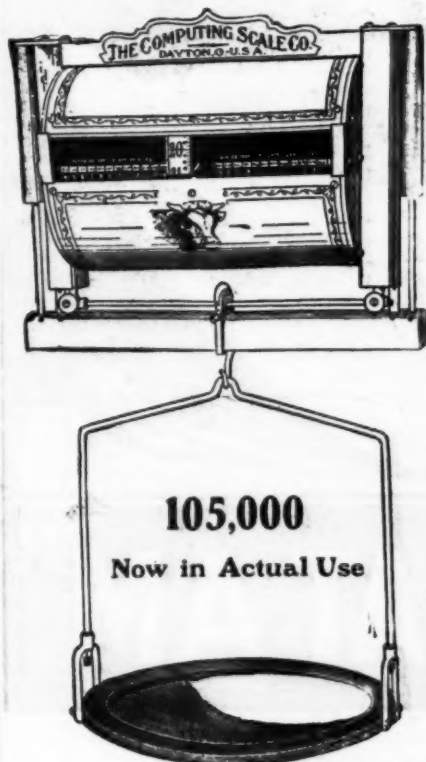
698,791. Glueing Machine. John Brown, Norwood, Mass.; assignor to Louis C. Smith, Brookline, Mass. Filed April 1, 1901. Serial No. 53,777.

698,877. Apparatus for Leaching Tanbark. George C. Vaughn, Salem, Mass.; assignor by mesne assignments, to Vaughn Machine Co., Boston, Mass., a corporation of West Virginia. Filed Aug. 5, 1898. Serial No. 687,809.

698,919. Can-Filling Machine. Leonard S. Fleckenstein, Eaton, Md. Filed June 22, 1901. Serial No. 65,628.

699,010. Manufacture of Seed Products. Frederick B. Pope, Augusta, Ga. Filed Apr. 4, 1901. Serial No. 63,384.

699,118. Drier. Ernest Storch, Berlin, Germany, assignor to Carl Binder, Chicago, Ill. Filed Apr. 17, 1901. Serial No. 56,273.



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ARMOUR'S STAR



"THE HAM WHAT AM"

LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

OMAHA

CATTLE.—The fat cattle market has gone off sharply this week, prices showing a decline of 25 to 40c. for practically all grades. On cow stuff the decline has been even more pronounced and values are 35 to 50c. lower than a week ago. Agitation against high prices for meat supposed to be due to the extortion of a so-called "beef trust," is entirely responsible for this decline.

The demand for meat has fallen off sharply and there has been a corresponding decline in fat cattle prices, notwithstanding the very moderate supplies. Toward the close of the week the market firmed up somewhat, but the general trend of prices was down. In stockers and feeders the dominating influence was the slump in the fat cattle, and there was a decline of 10 to 25c. on all grades, the volume of business being greatly reduced.

HOGS.—Receipts this week were fully 10,000 larger than last and the market has been decidedly irregular. Starting in Monday at the high point of the year, there was a decline of 15 to 20c. during the next three days. Part of this decline was recovered Friday and Saturday and closing prices are substantially the same as a week ago. There has been no material change in the conditions surrounding and governing the trade. Packers are paying a premium for the heavy and butcher weights, and light and underweight loads are neglected, selling down at the bottom of the list. Local prices are well up to Chicago quotations, and for this reason the Iowa hogs continue to come this way in large numbers.

SHEEP.—Receipts continue moderate and the market has been rather quiet the past week. The weakness in cattle and hogs has been more or less of an influence in the sheep market, and values have ruled somewhat uneven, although in the main quotations are about on a par with a week ago. Feeder sheep and lambs are in active request and strong.

ST. JOSEPH

Receipts of cattle last week, 5,001; previous week, 6,519; same week a year ago, 6,925. The agitation of the "beef trust" question in the yellow newspapers wrought havoc with the beef steer trade last week. Packers limited their buying for this reason and instructed their buyers to "buy lower," which caused dull lower markets on each day, and resulted in a loss of 25 to 50c. in prices, thereby incurring heavy loss to the feeder. Cows and heifers broke 15 to 25c. in sympathy in spite of the light runs. Good heavy feeders held their own, but all other grades suffered a break of 10 to 15c., with the demand very dull at the decline because feeders were afraid to make any venture into the future of the cattle owing to the above reason.

Supplies of hogs last week, 33,010; previous week, 29,319; same week a year ago, 40,198. The quality of the hogs was quite an improvement with some weeks back and weight showed an increase, but were slightly under the like week of a year ago. For the first two days receipts were light, but packers lowered values in order to get in line with Chicago, prices having been ruling higher than point for some time of late. On the following days prices receded still further because of the increased supplies, due to the hogs contracted for April delivery than to the gush in the yellow papers about a "beef combine." To-day prices ranged from 6.85 to 7.25 with the bulk of sales at 7,000 to 7,200.

Arrivals in the sheep department last week, 16,418; previous week, 18,073; same week

a year ago, 20,516. The decrease in supplies was due to the fact that the bulk of Colorado offerings have been marketed. There was notable increase in marketing of sheep and native stock, the bulk of the sheep coming from Texas. The demand was good and the market had good life on each day, although the week closed with lambs showing a decline of 10c., and sheep displaying a break of 10 to 15c., which was in sympathy with the weaker conditions existing in the east. To-day the bulk of the Colorado lambs sold from 6.75 to 6.80, with best up to 6.85. Yearlings brought 6.25, and western shorn wethers fetched 5.75.

ST. LOUIS

(Special letter to The National Provisioner from the Evans-Snyder-Buel Company)

Receipts, market conditions and purchases for week ending Saturday, May 3, 1902, were as follows: Receipts: Cattle, 11,547; hogs, 27,433; sheep, 7,752.

CATTLE.—While arrivals in the native division were only moderate, more good cattle were included in the receipts than have been on sale for several weeks past, though there were none that could be termed strictly choice or fancy. The top for the week was \$7.00. Demand for beef cattle was weak. Monday and Tuesday, values ruled about steady, with the close of last week, but Wednesday prices dropped 25c. to 40c. on best grades and 50c. to 75c. on common and medium classes. Cow and heifer butcher stuff was in fairly liberal receipt, and values at the close of the week showed about the same decline on the different grades as steers. A great portion of the heavy falling off in prices is, without doubt, attributable to the newspaper agitation in regard to the "beef trust." Receipts of stockers and feeders were moderate, and desirable kinds closed 15c. to 25c. higher than last week. Receipts of milk cows and calves were light; a good demand prevailed for best classes at about steady prices; medium and common kinds sold \$2.50 per head lower, or \$5.00 to \$7.50 lower than the high time. Prices ranged from \$18 to \$53 per cow and calf, bulk \$35 to \$41.50. Prices of veal calves, under a moderate supply, closed steady; bulk sold from \$5 to \$5.75. Quarantine receipts were about the same as last week, but prices in this division also fell materially. Bulk of the beef cattle closed 35c. to 50c. lower than the close of last week, and prices are now 25 to 40c. lower on best grades, 75c. lower on medium to pretty good kinds, and \$1.25 lower on the common to medium classes than the extreme high time. The quality of the offerings this week, with the exception of a few loads, was common. Cows and heifers closed 25 to 50c. lower than last week; very best bulls were about 15c. lower, common and medium 25 to 40c. lower; calves were off about 50c. per head. During the week bulk of steers sold from \$5.15 to \$6.00; cows and heifers, \$3 to \$3.20; stags and oxen, \$2.75 to \$5.00; bulls \$2.75 to \$4.45; calves, \$3.00 to \$6.00; grass steers, \$3.25 to \$3.75.

HOGS.—Receipts were liberal and prices declined 30 to 35c. the first four days of the week. Friday, however, under an active demand for all grades, a reaction took place, and a good clearance, with the bulk of the offerings bringing 5 to 10c. over Thursday's closing prices, was had. Sales at the close of the week were made on the following basis: Butchers' and packers', \$6.80 to \$7.27½c.;

(Continued on page 40)

CHICAGO MARKET REVIEW

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
ROOM 705 GREAT NORTHERN BUILDING

LIVE STOCK

Receipts—	Cattle	Calves	Hogs	Sheep
Wednesday, April 30.....	17,907	1,132	34,531	13,434
Thursday, May 1.....	5,910	1,229	27,935	7,929
Friday, May 2.....	742	251	17,633	2,428
Saturday, May 3.....	105	163	7,960	334
Monday, May 5.....	10,005	223	29,964	10,557
Tuesday, May 6.....	2,308	4,174	19,728	10,837
Wednesday, May 7.....	11,000	1,200	30,000	13,000
Week thus far.....	23,313	5,597	79,692	43,393
Same time last week.....	38,446	5,875	85,045	39,542
Cor. time 1901.....	43,846	5,063	83,867	56,228
Total last week.....	45,203	7,548	139,173	50,233
Previous week.....	46,519	8,316	122,259	51,740
Cor. week 1901.....	61,018	7,730	156,613	66,897
Cor. week 1900.....	52,164	5,270	153,711	73,086
Shipments—				
Wednesday, April 30.....	3,066	70	4,883	954
Thursday, May 1.....	2,902	71	4,099	3,125
Friday, May 2.....	3,634	198	2,714	.....
Saturday, May 3.....	180	45	1,628	.....
Monday, May 5.....	2,272	.....	5,114	2,336
Tuesday, May 6.....	2,087	78	2,526	1,270
Wednesday, May 7.....	3,000	100	6,500	2,000

Range of Cattle Values

Extra good beefs, 1,400 to 1,700 lbs.....	\$7.00 @ 7.50
Good to choice beefs, 1,200 to 1,600 lbs.....	6.50 @ 7.00
Fair to medium beef steers.....	5.75 @ 6.50
Plain to common beef steers.....	5.25 @ 5.75
Common to rough, 1,000 to 1,200 lbs.....	4.75 @ 5.50
Good to fancy feeders, 800 to 1,200 lbs.....	4.75 @ 5.50
Fair to medium feeders.....	4.00 @ 4.75
Plain to fair light stockers.....	3.50 @ 4.50
Bulls, good to choice.....	4.75 @ 5.50
Bulls, common to medium.....	2.50 @ 4.50
Good fat cows and heifers.....	5.00 @ 6.00
Good cutting and fair beef cows.....	3.50 @ 5.00
Common to good culling cows.....	2.00 @ 3.00
Veal, calves, common to fancy.....	5.00 @ 6.00
Corn fed Western steers.....	6.00 @ 7.25
Fed Texas Steers.....	5.50 @ 6.50
Texas cows, bulls and plain steers.....	4.00 @ 5.00

Range of Hog Values

Extra prime heavy.....	\$7.05 @ 7.20
Selected medium and heavy butchers.....	6.95 @ 7.10
Good to choice heavy packing.....	6.85 @ 7.05
Fair to good heavy packing.....	6.65 @ 6.90
Good to choice heavy mixed.....	6.85 @ 7.10
Good to choice light mixed.....	6.00 @ 6.75
Assorted light 160 to 190 lbs.....	6.65 @ 6.80
Pigs, 70 to 125 lbs.....	5.00 @ 6.00
Rough, stags and throwouts.....	3.00 @ 4.00

Range of Sheep Values

Export muttons, sheep and yearlings.....	\$5.75 @ 6.25
Good to choice native wethers.....	5.75 @ 6.25
Medium to choice mixed natives.....	5.50 @ 6.00
Good to prime Western muttons.....	5.75 @ 6.25
Fair to choice fat ewes.....	4.75 @ 5.50
Plain ewes, coarse lots and feeders.....	4.00 @ 4.75
Culls, bucks and tail end lots.....	3.25 @ 4.00
Plain to choice yearling feeders.....	5.00 @ 6.50
Lambs, poor to fair.....	5.50 @ 6.50
Lambs, good to fancy.....	6.50 @ 7.00
Spring lambs.....	7.00 @ 8.00

Packers' Purchases Last Week

Armour & Co.....	30,900
Anglo-American.....	11,900
Boyd & Lunham.....	7,300
Continental Packing Co.....	11,200
T. J. Lipton & Co.....	6,000
G. H. Hammond & Co.....	6,600
Nelson Morris & Co.....	6,900
Swift & Company.....	22,000
S. & S.....	5,600
City butchers.....	5,700

Total.....114,100

General Live Stock Situation

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the Mallory Commission Co.)

HOGS.—The panicky feeling that manifested itself in the live stock markets last week, to a great extent has been overcome, and the trade in hogs has once more settled down to the usual routine. Unless some disturbing element, at present unforeseen, should arise we see no reason why the hog market

SPRINGFIELD PROVISION CO. BRIGHTWOOD MASS., U. S. A.

PORK PACKERS, LARD REFINERS, and

Manufacturers of the Celebrated BRIGHTWOOD BRANDS of Sausages, Frankforts, Bolognas, Polish Bolognas, Pressed Ham, Minced Ham and Bacon.

should not move along in the customary channels.

It is only natural at this season of the year for the supply to show some increase, and it must not be forgotten that during the months of May and June the price of hogs usually declines, and while this year may be an exception we wish to call attention to the fact that history has an unpleasant way of repeating itself.

Every increase in the receipts will be taken advantage of to bring about a decline, and when good medium and heavy hogs are selling from 6.90@7.20, as they are at present, it is not difficult for the packers to force a lower range of prices when conditions are ripe. So far this week the market has declined about 15c. per hundred.

The packers generally complain that provisions are considerably out of line with the price of hogs, and in order to sustain prices one of two things will have to happen: Either speculation would have to carry provisions to a higher notch or the shipping demand increase to such an extent as to take a larger portion of the supply. As neither of these contingencies are liable to arise in the near future we feel safe in predicting a somewhat lower range of prices before this month is out.

The farmers and producers of live hogs are making considerable money, and would continue to do so even at a lower range of prices. The quality of the offerings continues good, which would not indicate any great scarcity in the near future.

CATTLE.—The sharp and sudden decline in the cattle market last week cut the receipts off very materially, demonstrating that the feeding of cattle at present is in very strong hands, and that in order to bring about a free movement of cattle, good prices will have to be paid. 15c@25c. of last week's decline has been regained on all grades of fat cattle, for while the packers and killers showed a disposition to remain out of the market and to trim down their purchases to the smallest limit, the demand from eastern shippers and exporters was so good and the supply so moderate that strong and higher prices was the rule all this week. The foreign markets also show a good advance, and as the supply of choice, well-fattened cattle in the country is none too large at best, we believe it safe to look for a good market for fat cattle for some time to come. Of course, we are liable to have the usual reactions in the market, but we believe such reactions will be only temporary, especially so now that we have had good rains in a large section of the cattle feeding districts, and there is no special inducement for the feeders to sacrifice their cattle in a half-fat condition. Stockers and feeders, also advanced 10c@15c., as well as the good grades of butcher stock.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs continue liberal, and the demand fairly good, especially for the good to choice stuff. The quality of the offerings is rather poor, a good many consisting of the clean-ups of the feed yards. The decline this week on both sheep and lambs is about 10c@15c., the common to fair kinds suffering the most. We look for fairly liberal receipts for the next two weeks, and can see nothing to indicate a higher range of prices in the meantime. In the course of a couple of weeks we look for more liberal supplies of native grass stuff, as well as spring lambs, and by the first of June lower prices will probably be the rule.

TALLOW WORKS BURNED

Two hundred pigs and calves perished in a fire which destroyed the tallow works of Robert Stern & Son, at Secaucus, N. J. The flames broke out in an engine room in the rear of the plant, which is on the Penhorn Creek. Before the firemen arrived the fire had spread to the cattle sheds and the live stock was destroyed. Three adjoining buildings were badly damaged before the flames were got under control. The loss is estimated at \$30,000.

THE MARKETS

CHICAGO

Chicago Provision Market and Range of Prices

SATURDAY, MAY 3.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	10.15	10.20	10.15	10.17½
Sept	10.22½	10.27½	10.22½	10.25
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	9.50	9.52½	9.50	9.52½
Sept	9.57½	9.57½	9.55	9.57½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	17.05	17.12½	17.05	17.10
Sept	17.22½	17.22½	17.15	17.15

TUESDAY, MAY 6.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	10.12½	10.17½	10.07½	10.07½
Sept	10.22½	10.22½	10.15	10.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	9.52½	9.55	9.47½	9.50
Sept	9.57½	9.57½	9.52½	9.55
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	17.05	17.05	16.95	16.95
Sept	17.10	17.10	17.00	17.00

WEDNESDAY, MAY 7.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	10.05	10.12½	10.05	10.10
Sept	10.12½	10.20	10.12½	10.17
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	9.47½	9.55	9.47½	9.52½
Sept	9.55	9.60	9.55	9.57½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	16.95	17.05	16.95	16.95
Sept	17.00	17.10	17.00	17.02½

THURSDAY, MAY 8.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	10.15	10.22½	10.15	10.22½
Sept	10.22½	10.27½	10.22½	10.27½
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	9.57½	9.67½	9.57½	9.65
Sept	9.62½	9.70	9.62½	9.70
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	17.00	17.25	17.00	17.25
Sept	17.12½	17.30	17.12½	17.30

FRIDAY, MAY 9.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
July	10.22½	10.32½	10.22½	10.32½
Sept	10.30	10.35	10.30	10.35
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
July	9.67½	9.72½	9.67½	9.72½
Sept	9.72½	9.75	9.70	9.72½
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
July	17.25	17.45	17.25	17.42½
Sept	17.30	17.45	17.30	17.45

DECREE AFFECTING HIDES.

Consul General H. A. Gudger, of Panama, under date of April 7, 1902, says that the civil and military chief of the Department of Panama has issued a decree in which it is ordered that all hides of cattle killed must be immediately turned over to the government.

ST. LOUIS

(Continued from page 39.)

Yorkers and shippers, \$6.50 to \$6.90; heavy pigs, \$5.75 to \$6.50; light pigs, \$4.50 to \$5.75; rough heavies, \$6.00 to \$6.75.

SHEEP.—Arrivals were the largest of any week this year and included more spring lambs than usual. Prices on best grades held steady; common and medium classes sold about 25c. lower. Spring lambs sold from \$6.50 to \$7.50; best clipped sheep, \$5.50 to \$6.00; best clipped lambs, \$6.25 to \$6.50; best clipped bucks, \$4.75 to \$5.00.

Purchases for the week were:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Nelson Morris & Co.	2,734	6,801	3,010
Swift & Co.	3,040	10,127	2,829
St. Louis D. B. Co.	1,393	1,908	100
Armour & Co.	180		
Butchers'	870	2,316	997
Eastern orders		2,978	
King & Co.		444	

CATTLE.—Quarantine receipts yesterday were heavy and moderate to-day, and prices are about 10c. lower than the close of last week. Native receipts have been light, but prices show a drop of 10 to 15c.

HOGS.—Under moderate receipts, values are unchanged.

SHEEP.—The market to-day, under liberal supplies both yesterday and to-day, is 25c. lower than last week's close.

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF

	Per doz.
1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	\$1.36
2 lb., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	4.75
6 lb., 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb., ½ doz. to case.....	18.28

BEST TABLE SOUPS

	Per doz.
Ox tail, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	\$1.86
Ox tail, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	5.35
Kidney, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	2.15
Mock turtle, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.86
Mulligatawny, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.86
Chicken, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.86
Beef soup, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.86
Soup Bouilli, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.86
Soup Bouilli, 6 lb., 1 doz.....	4.75
Consomme, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.86
Julienne, 2 lb., 1 or 2 doz.....	1.86

EXTRACT OF BEEF

Solid	Per doz.
1 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	\$2.25
2 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	3.56
4 oz. jars, one dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	11.00
16 oz. jars, half-dozen in box.....	22.00
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb.

Fluids

	Superior.	Clarified.
2 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	\$3.00	\$3.10
4 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	4.20	4.50
8 oz. bottles, 1 doz. in box.....	7.50	8.00
16 oz. bottles, ½ doz. in box.....	12.75	18.50
Two, 5 and 10 lb. tins per lb.....	.50	1.00

BARREL BEEF

Extra plate beef.....	\$15.40
Plate beef.....	14.00
Extra mess beef.....	11.00
Prime mess beef.....	11.50
Beef hams.....	20.00

DRIED BEEF PACKED

Ham sets.....	13½
Insides.....	14½
Outsides.....	13
Knuckles.....	15
Reg. clogs.....	11½

SMOKED MEATS, PACKED

A. C. hams.....	12-14 av. a 13½
Skinned hams.....	16-18 av. a 14
Shoulders.....	a 5½
Picnics.....	6-8 av. a 9½
Breakfast bacon.....	a 15½

PACKERS' SUNDRIES

California butts.....	a 9½
Hocks.....	a 5½
Dry salt spare ribs.....	3 a 3½
Pork Tenderloins.....	a 10
Pork loins.....	a 11
Spare ribs.....	5½ a 6
Trimnings.....	a 7½
Boston butts.....	a 9½
Cheek meat.....	5 a
Leaf lard.....	10½ a
Skinned shoulders.....	a 9

BUTTERINE

F. O. B., Chicago.	F. O. B., Kansas City.
No. 1.....	14 No. 1.....
No. 2.....	16 No. 2.....
No. 3.....	19 No. 3.....
No. 4.....	20 No. 4.....

CURING MATERIALS

Refined saltpeter.....	4½ a 5½
Soracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	10½ a 11½
Borax.....	7½ a 8
Sugar.....	
Pure open kettle.....	a 3½
White clarified.....	a 4
Plantation granulated.....	4½ a 4½
Yellow clarified.....	a 3½
Salt.....	
Ashton, in bags, 24 lbs.....	\$2.20
Eng. packing, in bags, 24 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan medium, carlots, per ton.....	2.65
Michigan gran., carlots per ton.....	2.80
Casing salt in bbls., 280 lbs., 2X and 3X.....	1.55

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Beef round, set of 100 ft.....	a 16
Beef middles, set of 57 ft.....	a 87
Beef bungs, each.....	a 19
Hog casings, per lb., free of salt.....	a 45
Hog bungs.....	a 10
Medium, each.....	a 4½
Small, each.....	a 1½
Sheep casings, per bundle.....	a 2½

NEW YORK CITY

LIVE CATTLE

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO MAY 5.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	3,184	2,835	12,840	5,575	
Sixtieth st.	2,415	124	11,324	9,610	804
West Shore	2,970	42		589	11,925
Lehigh Valley	2,206				3,349
Weehawken	351				
Scattering			102	44	
Totals	11,135	106	14,261	23,083	21,653
Totals last week	9,047	242	13,637	28,902	30,751

WEEKLY EXPORTS TO MAY 5.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Nomadic	1,250		2,640
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Oceanic	180		1,250
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Georgian			2,000
Swift & Co., Ss. Umbria			2,285
Swift & Co., Ss. Oceanic	272		2,385
Swift & Co., Ss. Georgian			1,307
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Nomadic	375	1,010	
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Manitou	250		
Schwarzchild & S., Ss. Nomadic	375		
Schwarzchild & S., Ss. Manitou	250		1,100
Schwarzchild & S., Ss. St. Louis			1,300
E. A. Blackshire, Ss. British Emp.	500		
W. A. Sherman, Ss. Toronto	100		
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Georgian			2,100
Miscellaneous, Ss. Trinidad	8		125
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Uller		80	
Total exports	2,310	1,099	16,492
Total exports last week	1,750	1,560	14,800
Boston exports this week	2,451	1,000	3,038
Baltimore exports this week	670	1,025	
Philadelphia exports this week	575		400
Portland exports this week	734		
Montreal exports this week	787		
To London	1,892		2,407
To Liverpool	5,252	3,822	16,098
To Glasgow	275		
To Hull	100		
To Southampton			1,300
To Bermuda and West Indies	8		125
Totals to all ports	7,527	3,902	19,920
Totals to all ports last week	4,817	2,966	22,336

QUOTATIONS OF BEEVES.

Good to choice native steers	\$6.40 @ \$7.00
Medium to fair native steers	5.50 @ 6.35
Common and ordinary native steers	4.75 @ 5.40
Oxen and stags	3.50 @ 6.00
Bulls and dry cows	2.60 @ 5.70
Good to choice native steers, 1 year ago	5.40 @ 5.85

LIVE CALVES

Live veal calves, a few selected	100 lb @ 7.50
Live veal calves, good to prime, lb	6.00 @ 6.50
Grassers	
Buttermilks	

LIVE HOGS

Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lbs.)	7.30 @ 7.35
Hogs, medium	7.30 @ 7.40
Hogs, light to medium	7.35 @ 7.40
Pigs	6.40 @ 6.40
Roughs	6.30 @ 6.40

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS

Wool lambs, best	7.50 @ 7.75
Wool lambs, medium to fair	7.50 @ 7.57
Wool lambs, culls	6.00 @ 6.50
Clipped lambs, choice	6.00 @ 6.50
Clipped lambs, common	5.00 @ 5.50
Clipped lambs, med. to good	6.75 @ 7.00
Export sheep	6.75 @ 7.00
Bucks	5.00 @ 6.00
Medium sheep	6.40 @ 6.80
Spring lambs, good	6.00 @ 6.80
Spring lambs, medium to fair	3.00 @ 5.00

DRESSED BEEF

Choice native, heavy	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Choice native, light	10 @ 10 1/2
Common to fair, native	10 @ 10 1/2
Choice Western, heavy	10 @ 10 1/2
Choice Western, light	9 @ 9 1/2
Common to fair, Texan	8 @ 8 1/2
Good to choice heifers	8 1/2 @ 9
Common to fair heifers	7 1/2 @ 8
Choice cows	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair cows	8 @ 8 1/2
Good to choice oxen and stags	8 1/2 @ 8 1/2
Common to fair oxen and stags	7 1/2 @ 8
Fleshy Bologna bulls	6 1/2 @ 7

DRESSED CALVES

Veals, city dressed, prime	10 @ 11 1/2
Veals, good to choice	10 @ 11
Calves, country dressed, prime	8 @ 8 1/2
Calves, country dressed, fair to good	8 @ 8
Calves, country dressed, common to medium	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2

DRESSED HOGS

Pigs	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hogs, heavy	9 @ 9
Hogs, 180 lbs.	9 @ 9 1/2
Hogs, 160 lbs.	9 1/2 @ 9 1/2
Hogs, 140 lbs.	9 @ 9 1/2

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS

Lambs, choice	13 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Lambs, medium, to good	12 1/2 @ 13
Lambs, common to fair	11 @ 12
Lambs, culls	8 @ 10
Sheep, choice	11 1/2 @ 12
Sheep, fair to good	11 @ 11 1/2
Sheep, fair to medium	9 @ 10
Spring lambs, good	7.00 @ 9.00
Spring lambs, fair to medium	4.00 @ 6.00

DRESSED POULTRY

ICED

Turkeys—West'n hens, average best	14 @ 15
Turkeys—Western young toms average best	13 @ 14
Turkeys—Poor to fair	9 @ 11
Chickens, Penn broilers, per lb	28 @ 32
Chickens, Philadelphia broilers, fancy	30 @ 35
Fowls, Western, dry picked, avge. best	12 1/2 @ 13
Fowls, Dry, Western, scalded, avge. best	12 @ 12 1/2
Fowls, Southwestern	12 @ 12 1/2
Fowls, Western, poor to fair	9 @ 11 1/2
Old Roosters, per lb	8 @ 8 1/2
Spring Ducklings, per lb	17 @ 18
Squabs, prime, large, white, per doz	2.50 @ 2.50
Squabs, mixed, per doz	2.00 @ 2.25
Squabs, dars, per doz	1.50 @ 1.50

FROZEN

Turkeys—No 1, young hens	10 @ 19
Turkeys—Young toms	10 @ 19
Turkeys—No. 2	13 @ 15
Capons, fancy, large	17 @ 19
Chickens—Large, soft-necked, fancy	13 1/2 @ 16
Chickens—Average, No. 1	11 @ 12
Chickens—No. 2	7 @ 8
Broilers—Dry picked, No. 1	18 @ 19
Broilers—Scalded	16 @ 17
Fowls—No. 1	11 1/2 @ 12
Fowls—No. 2	8 @ 9
Ducks—No. 1	14 @ 15
Geese—No. 1	10 @ 11

PROVISIONS

(Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. average	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked hams, Heavy	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
California hams, smoked, light	9 1/2 @ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy	9 @ 9 1/2
Smoked bacon, boneless	12 1/2 @ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in)	12 @ 12 1/2
Dried beef sets	16 @ 16
Smoked beef tongues, per lb	16 @ 17
Smoked shoulders	9 @ 9 1/2
Picked bellies, light	11 @ 11 1/2
Picked bellies, heavy	10 1/2 @ 11
Fresh pork loins, Western	11 @ 12
Fresh pork loins, civ	13 @ 13 1/2

LIVE POULTRY

Fowls, per lb	12 @ 12
Roosters, old per lb	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Turkeys, per lb	9 @ 9
Ducks, average Western, per pair	70 @ 80
Ducks, Southern & Southwestern per pair	60 @ 70
Geese, average, Western, per pair	1.00 @ 1.25
Geese, average, Southern, per pair	75 @ 90
Pigeons, live, per pair	30 @ 35

GAME

English snipe, per doz	2.00 @ 2.25
Golden plover, per doz	2.25 @ 2.50
Grass plover, per doz	1.50 @ 2.00
Wild ducks, Canvas, per pair	1.50 @ 3.00
Wild ducks, Redhead, per pair	75 @ 2.00
Wild Ducks, Mallard per pair	40 @ 60
Wild Duck, Teal, blue wing	40 @ 50
Wild Ducks, Teal, green wing	30 @ 40
Wild duck, common	30 @ 25

FISH

Cod, heads off, steak	4 @ 5
Cod, heads on, market	2 @ 3
Halibut, gray	6 @ 7
White Halibut	8 @ 9
Bluefish, live	5 @ 6
Eels, skin on	3 @ 4
Eels, skinned	4 @ 8
Lobsters, large	12 1/2 @ 14
Lobsters, medium	10 @ 12
Mackerel, Spanish, large	12 1/2 @ 14
Fresh Mackerel	12 1/2 @ 14
Medium Mackerel	10 @ 10
Haddock	3 @ 4
Flounders, large	3 @ 5
Boiling Bass	10 @ 8
Pan Bass	6 @ 8
Eastern sea bass, live	7 @ 10
Chinook Salmon, live	12 1/2 @ 15
King fish, Southern	3 @ 4
Pompano	2 @ 2
Red Snappers, small	8 @ 10
Red Snappers, large	4 @ 6
Native Rock, Shad	25 @ 40
Native Buck, Shad	15 @ 18
Porgies	7 @ 8
Butterfish	7 @ 8
Fluke	3 @ 4
Weakfish	3 @ 5

BUTTER

Creamery extra, per lb	25 @ 24 1/2
Creamery, firsts, per lb	24 @ 24 1/2
Creamery, seconds	22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
Creamery, lower grades	6 @ 6
State dairy, half tubs, fancy	24 @ 24

State dairy, half tubs, firsts	22 1/2 @ 23 1/2
State dairy, tubs, seconds	21 @ 22
State dairy, tubs, etc.	21 @ 22 1/2
Western imitation cream, choice	21 @ 22
Western imitation cream, low grades	21 @ 22
Western factory, choice	21 1/2 @ 22
Western factory, common to good	20 @ 21
Renovated Butter, fancy	23 @ 23
Renovated Butter, common to choice	20 @ 22
Packing Stock	18 @ 18

CHEESE

OLD

State, full cream, small, Fall made, col'd fancy	13 @ 13 1/2
State, full cream, small, fall m'de, white fancy	13 @ 13 1/2
State, full cream, small, Fall made, choice	12 1/2 @ 12 1/2
State, full cream, small, good to prime	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
State, full cream, large, fall made, fancy	12 @ 12 1/2
State, full cream, large, fall made, choice	11 1/2 @ 12 1/2
State, full cream, large, good to prime	11 @ 11 1/2
State, full cream, com. to fair	9 @ 10 1/2

NEW

State full cream, small, colored, choice	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
State, full cream, small, col. fair to g'd	10 1/2 @ 11 1/2
State, full cream, small, white, choice	11 @ 11 1/2
State, full cream, small, white, fair to g'd	10 1/2 @ 11
State, full cream, large, colored, choice	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
State, full cream, large, white, choice	11 1/2 @ 11 1/2
State, light skims, small, choice	10 1/2 @ 10
State, light skims, large, choice	9 1/2 @ 9
State, part skims, prime	8 @ 8 1/2
State, part skims, fair to good	6 @ 7
State, part skims, common	4 @ 5
State, full skims	3 @ 3 1/2

EGGS

QUOTATIONS AT MARK

Nearby state and Pa., White Leghorn, selected fancy	17 1/2 @ 18
Nearby State and Penna., fresh gathered, avg. prime	17 @ 17
State and Pa., fair to good	16 @ 16 1/2
Western, storage selections, per doz	16 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Western, regular packings, northern sections good to choice	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Regular packings, Southern sections, av. lat	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Regular Packings, under grade	15 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Kentucky, selected, fancy	15 @ 16 1/2
Kentucky, regular packings, prime	15 @ 16 1/2
Tennessee, and other Southern, prime	14 @ 15 1/2
Tennessee, fair to good	14 @ 15 1/2
Checks, per doz	14 @ 14 1/2
Fresh gathered, dirties, per doz	15 @ 15 1/2
Duck Eggs, per doz	20 @ 24
Goose Eggs, per doz	22 @ 25

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES

Fresh beef tongue	60c to 65c a piece
Calves' head, scalded	35c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, real	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef	15c to 25c a pair
Calves' liver	35c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys	10c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys	3c a piece
Livers, beef	50c to 65c a piece
Oxtails	7c to 8c a piece
Hearts, beef	15c to 20c a piece
Rolls, beef	12c a lb
Tenderloins, beef	20c to 30c a lb
Lambs' fries	10c a pair

BUTCHERS' FAT

Ordinary shop fat	3
Suet, fresh and heavy	6 1/2
Shop bones, per cwt	25

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	\$55.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	40.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lbs. cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lbs.	75.00
Horns, 7 1/2 oz. and over, steers, first quality	250.00 @ 280.00

PICKLED SHEEPSKINS

XXX sheep, per dozen	\$5.50
XX sheep, per dozen	4.50
X sheep, per dozen	3.50
Blind Ribby sheep	3.25 @ 3.50
Sheep, ribby	2.75 @ 3.00
XX lambs, per dozen	4.50 @ 4.25
X lambs, per dozen	3.25 @ 3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen	2.75 @ 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen	1.75 @ 2.00
Culls, lambs	0.00 @ 0.75

SAUSAGE CASINGS

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow	40
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings	12 @ 25
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls. per lb, F.O.B.	45 1/2
Hog, American, 1/2 bbls. per lb	45 1/2
Hog, American, kegs, per lb	45 1/2
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	17 1/2
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	16
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	24 @ 3
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.	12
Beef, bungs, per lb	9 @ 12 1/2
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	57
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.	57
Beef, middles, per lb	6 @ 12 1/2
Beef, wessands, per 1,000, No. 1's	6 @ 6
Beef, wessands, per 1,000, No. 2's	3 @ 3

SALTPETRE

Crude.....	3 1/4 @ 3 3/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/2

THE GLUE MARKET

A extra.....	14
1 extra.....	14
1.....	13
1X moulding.....	12
1X.....	11 1/4
1 1/4.....	10
1 1/2.....	9
1 3/4.....	21
1 1/2.....	17
1 3/4.....	16
1 1/2.....	15
2.....	8

SPICES

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., black.....	13 1/4	14 1/4
Pepper, Sing., white.....	22	23
Pepper, Penang, white.....	20 1/4	21 1/4
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	15
Pepper, shot.....	13	14
Allspice.....	7 1/4	10
Coriander.....	3 1/4	5
Mace.....	42	45

OCEAN FREIGHT

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100
Canned meats.....	10/	15/	12
Oil cake.....	7/	6c.	11
Bacon.....	10/	15/	12
Lard, tierces.....	10/	15/	12
Cheese.....	15/	25/	2 M
Butter.....	20/	30/	2 M
Tallow.....	10/	15/	12
Beef, per tierces.....	2/	3/	12
Pork, per bbl.....	1/6	2/	12

Direct port United Kingdom or Continent, large sear
ers berth terms, May 1/7 1/2 Cork for
May 2/1 1/2.

GREEN CALFSKINS

No. 1 calfskins.....	per lb.	.17
No. 1 calfskins, buttermilk.....	each	.15
No. 1 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	per lb.	.13
No. 2 calfskins.....	per lb.	.11
No. 2 calfskins, buttermilk.....	each	.11
No. 2 calfskins, 12 1/2-14.....	piece	1.30
No. 1 grassers.....	per lb.	.13
No. 2 grassers.....	per lb.	.11
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece	1.00
Ticky kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece	1.40
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 lbs. and up.....	piece	1.05
No. 1 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece	1.70
No. 2 kips, 14-18 lbs.....	piece	1.00
No. 1 grass kips.....	piece	1.00
No. 2 grass kips.....	piece	1.25
Ticky kips.....	piece	1.00
Branded heavy kips.....	piece	1.10
Branded kips.....	piece	.90
Branded skins.....	piece	.50

THE FERTILIZER MARKET

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$19.00	a 19.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	22.50	a 23.50
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	2.15	a 2.17 1/2
Bone black, spent, per ton.....	13.50	a 13.75
Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.30	a 2.40
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine ground.....	2.42 1/2	a 2.45
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	18.00	a 21.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	15.00	a 17.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b., Chicago.....	14.50	a 15.00
Garbage Tankage, f. o. b., New York.....	7.00	a 7.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 per cent ammonia and 15 per cent. bone phosphate.....	22.00	a 22.80

Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	11.50	a 12.50
Azotone, per unit, del. N. York.....	2.30	a 2.35
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.00	a 3.05
Sulphate ammonia, gas per 100 lbs., spot.....	...	a 3.12 1/2
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	2.85	a 2.90
South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b., Charleston.....	6.50	a 7.75
South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b., Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	3.90	a 4.00
The same dried.....	4.25	a 4.50

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kainit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95	a \$9.50
Kainit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.60	a 10.60
Kieserit, future shipments.....	7.00	a 7.25
Muriate potash, 80 per cent., ex-store.....	1.88	a 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80	a 1.90
Double manure salt (48 a 49 per cent. less than 2 1/2 per cent. chloride), to arrive, per lb. (basis 48 per cent.).....	1.06	a 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 per cent.).....	2.05 1/2	a 2.10 1/2
Sylvinit, 24 to 36 per cent., per unit, S. P.....	39	a 40

LARDS IN NEW YORK

Western steam, 10.55; city steam, 10@ 10.20; refined, Continent, 10.80; do, South America, tes., 11.25; do, do, kegs, 12.40; compound, 8.50@8.75.

HOG MARKETS—MAY 9

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 19,000; 5c. higher; \$6.50@7.35.
ST. LOUIS.—Receipts, 5,000; 5c. higher; \$6.50@7.35.
OMAHA.—Receipts, 8,500; 5c. higher; \$6.60@7.25.
INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 5,000; steady; \$6.55@7.25.
KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 7,000; strong; \$6.85@7.30.
CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 20 cars; active; \$7.05@7.25.
EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 20 cars; strong; \$6.65@7.45.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS

Liverpool, May 9.—Closing—Beef strong; extra India mess, 100s. Pork strong; prime mess Western, 76s. Hams quiet; short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., 54s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 26 to 30 lbs., steady, 49s. 9d.; short rib, 16 to 24 lbs., steady, 51s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 28 to 34 lbs., steady, 51s. 6d.; long clear middles heavy, 35 to 40 lbs., steady, 51s.; short clear backs, 16 to 20 lbs., quiet, 52s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 51s. 3d. Shoulders—Square, 11 to 13 lbs., steady, 39s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western in tierces, quiet, 51s. 9d.; American refined in pails, steady, 51s. 6d. Butter—Finest United States firm, 95s. Cheese firm; American finest white, old, 58s.; do, new, 54s.; American finest colored, old, 61s.; do, new, 55s. Tallow—Prime city, firm, 30s. Turpentine—Spirits firm, 34s. Rosin—Common steady, 4s. 1 1/2-2d. Petroleum—Refined steady, 7 1/2-8d. Linseed oil firm, 32s. 6d.

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

The ammoniate market remains as about last quoted. For prompt shipment the volume of business is small, and on futures, buyers and sellers are still far apart in their ideas of prices.

We quote: Crushed tankage, 10 1-2 and 15 per cent., \$22.50-\$23 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10 per cent., \$21-\$21.50 per ton, f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$2.05 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.15-\$2.17 1-2 per unit, f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 per cent., \$2.37 1-2-\$2.40 and 10 per unit, e. a. f. Baltimore. Sulphate of ammonia for prompt shipment, \$2.95 to \$3 e. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

PROVISION LETTERS

Special Letter to The National Provisioner from
A. C. Lazarus & Co.)

Green hams, 10 to 12 lb. average, nominally 11 1-4c.; do, 12 to 14 av., nom. 11 1-8c.; do, 14 to 16 lb. av., nom. 11 1-8c.; do, 18 to 20 lb. av., nom. 11 1-4c.; Green Picnics, 5 to 6 lb. av., nom. 8c.; do, 5 to 8 lb. av., nom. 8c.; do, 8 to 10 lb. av., nom. 8c.; Green N. Y. shoulders, 10 to 12 lb. av., nom. 8 1-8 to 8 1-4c.; Green skinned hams, 14 to 16 lb. av., nom. 12c.; do, 16 to 18 lb. av., nom. 12c.; do, 18 to 20 lb. av., nom. 12c.; Green clear bellies, 6 to 8 lb. av., nom. 12 1-2c.; do, 8 to 10 lb. av., 11 1-4c. to 11 1-2c.; do, 10 to 12 lb. av., nom. 10 5-8c. to 10 3-4c.

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